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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 58— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

# "HONEST" BALDWIN BACKS OUT

## Delhi Agreement Stabbed In The Back

### NO CONSERVATIVE DELEGATION TO FUTURE R. T. C. SESSIONS!

### Lord Reading's Tribute To Viceroy.

### CHURCHILL TO LEAD OFFENSIVE IN INDIA DEBATE.

LONDON, March 9.

**The important decision reached by Mr. Baldwin that the Conservatives will not be represented at the contemplated sitting of the Round Table Conference in India, was only revealed to-night on the termination of the meeting of the India Committee of the Party at the House of Commons. The official report issued at the close of the meeting said that the Irwin-Gandhi Settlement was considered in detail, after which the Committee placed on record its welcome of Mr. Baldwin's decision aforesaid. A subsequent explanation was that the sensational decision was taken last before the termination of the Irwin-Gandhi conversations and after a deputation from the Committee had submitted its views to Mr. Baldwin. To-night's resolution is merely a formal acknowledgment, but the announcement took Parliamentary circles completely by surprise.—Reuter.**

### "A BOMBSHELL"

—:o:—

### Mystery Behind Non-Participation.

**The Conservative decision not to participate further in the sittings of the Round Table Conference has had the effect of a bombshell. Not only is the Government surprised, but also the rank and file of the Conservative Party not closely associated with the India Committee. The reason for the belated announcement is considered mystifying, as also the fact that Mr. Baldwin did not refer to the decision already taken in his speech at Newton Abbot on March 6. Mr. Baldwin was not present at the last night's two-hour meeting, but Mr. Churchill spoke vigorously and others present included Lord Lloyd and Lord Burnham.**

**In the Commons debate on March 12, Earl Winterton will open the discussion, Mr. Churchill will participate in it and Sir Samuel Hoare will wind it up.—Reuter.**

### AWAITING BALDWIN'S STATEMENT.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 10.

Political circles are anxiously awaiting the pronouncement by Mr. Baldwin on the mystifying announcement last night that the Conservatives would not participate in the Round Table Conference in India. It is significant that Mr. Baldwin was not present at last night's meeting of the India Committee of the Conservative Party.

Major Graham-Pole, a member of Parliament, who is active pro-Indian said to-day that he was convinced that Mr. Baldwin would never let the Viceroy down and that Mr. Baldwin's attitude was misrepresented by the Committee's resolution.—Reuter's Wireless.

Mr. Baldwin, leader of the Conservative party who has backed out of the Round Table Conference.

### Reading's Tribute To Willingdon

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Lord Reading, proposing the health of Lord and Lady Willingdon at the British Indian Union luncheon in London said that it was the sense of public duty by which Lord Willingdon had always been actuated that had impelled him to accept the greatest position in the imperial administration after so many years of service of the Empire. After paying tribute to Lord Willingdon's qualifications for the task which Lord Reading was sure Lord Willingdon would perform with utmost ability, Lord Reading referred to the grave anxieties which had confronted Lord Irwin, and said that he was unable to let the opportunity pass without expressing satisfaction that Lord Irwin, almost at the last minute of his period of office had been able to arrive at an agreement which any way would clear away some of the great difficulties in the path of the new Viceroy. It was a result on which the Viceroy was to be congratulated: it was a tribute to his sincerity, courage, patience and determination at the risk of criticism to do all that was possible to ensure that Civil Disobedience which started during his term ended in it also.—Reuter.

### Debate On India On Thursday

—:o:—

LONDON, March 9.

The House of Commons will hold a debate on India on Thursday.—Reuter.

### Conservative Amendm... Defeated.

—:o:—

LONDON, March ...

The House of Commons ad... a resoution moved by Mr. Henderson by which Bri... pire apart from the Dom... adhere to the Leagu... "General Act for the ... ment of Internati... The Act provides ... which cannot ... dinary leg... mitted t... memb... on ...

### TORY BOMBSHELL CAUSES SENSATION IN DELHI.

—:o:—

### Viceroy Ready To Help Mahatma.

### NEXT R. T. C. STAGE BY MIDSUMMER

(From Our Special Representative).

NEW DELHI, March 10.

Great sensation was caused in political circles to-day by the news that the Conservatives would not send out delegates to India. This accounts for the delay in the announcement of the next stage of the Round Table Conference about which the Viceroy's plans were practically complete a week ago and were read justed after Gandhi-Irwin settlement.

It is becoming increasingly clear that India stage of the Conference will have to reduce itself to mere formalities of detailed consideration of franchise, boundary and other allied questions and that by mid-summer the Round Table Conference will re-assemble in London. There are very strong reasons given why this should be so.

Firstly it is said that by then English politics would have a change of clarifying themselves further and that when the Conference does take place it will enable the world to witness a really unique gathering.

It is held here in very high circles that Gandhi's visit to England would lead to such marvellous change in the atmosphere that the Churchills and Beaverbrooks will find it difficulty to resist its influence over masses. It is said that the Viceroy's bold experiment of putting two of his die-hards Mr. Emerson and Sir George Schuster into personal touch with Gandhiji has yielded such good results that a far better result is expected in London when Gandhiji faces the die-hard politicians and meets them on their ground.

Fears which the Government had that Mahatma Gandhi may be disowned by his own following are being dissipated rapidly because of the courageous stand Mahatmaji and his Congress Cabinet Ministers have taken and because of the unparalled reception he has had in Delhi and all along the route to Ahmedabad after the conclusion of his settlement with the Viceroy.

I am also told that Gandhiji has left a very great impression of Muslim leaders regarding his plan to settle the Hindu-Muslim question but much will depend on the extent to which Muslims themselves can sit and agree to ask for what is the safeguard they want consistent with the interests of other minorities.

### VICEROY READY AT MAHATMAJI'S CALL

There is every hope of success in this sphere and the Viceroy is ready at Mahatmaji's call to put his weight in these negotiations. So far as the Assembly politics are concerned these continue to be of little interest by themselves but are of importance as reflecting the change of tone.

Yesterday the whole house joined in censuring the Government for not retrenching while to-day they debated very effectively the ... of Army Ex... ami...

### OXFORD CO-EDS GIVE A SHOCK.

—:o:—

### Plea For Companionate Marriages While At 'Varsity.

LONDON, March 9.

A meeting of the Undergraduates of both sexes at Oxford was organised by the Christian Undergraduates in reply to a recent address by the well-known rejuvenating surgeon at Labour Club, Oxford. A number of speakers demanded reform of marriages upon lines of those in Russia.

One young woman startled her hearers by saying: "From women's view-point companionate marriage in University should not only be tolerated but encouraged. It would be far better than living in lonely flats as at present."—Reuter's Wireless.

### SUCCESS OF SOCIALISM IN RUSSIA

—:o:—

LONDON, March 9.

Reuter's despatch from Moscow says that Malotov reporting to All-Union Congress of the Soviets declared that the success of Socialism in Russia was definitely assured. He emphasised that vigilance was still necessary in connection with the Soviets' foreign relations owing to the growth of anti-Soviet tendencies menacing peace.—Reuter's Wireless.

### SENSATION IN NEW YORK UNDERWORLD.

—:o:—

### Death Of Vivian The 'Golden Haired Squealer'

LONDON, March 9.

Reuter's New York Correspondent cables: The sinister figure of Arnold Rothstein, millionaire gambler and master racketeer who was murdered by his rivals three years ago has cast shadow over the death of Vivian Gordon, "golden-haired squealer" who was found murdered last week. The police enquiries tend to show that Vivian attempted to hold Rothstein up and when he refused her overtures she betrayed Rothstein to the police who seized the million dollar cargo of drugs which Rothstein was attempting to smuggle into New York.

The latest story current involves the notorious Jack Diamond with whom Vivian was in partnership in black-mail projects until the couple quarrelled over the division of spoils. According to the underworld version of murder, Diamond "feared to let Vivian live and hired somebody to kill her for 15,000 dollars. The debt is still unpaid because Diamond has not got money."—Reuter's Wireless.

### London's Coldest Night.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 10.

Last night was the coldest night of winter in London. Further heavy snowfalls are predicted.—Reuter's Wireless

### Accident In Tokyo During Aerial Pageant

—:o:—

LONDON, March 9.

According to Reuter's Tokio correspondent hundreds of men, women and children were watching the aerial pageant on the outskirts of the capital where military aeroplanes were demonstrating methods of laying smokescreens by spraying chemical into air. Chemical descends on crowds burning ... hands, faces and clothes.—... Wireless.

### ... Flying Boats ...oned.

... March 9.

... two flying ...er-ships ...oss of ...altar ...ises ... to ...e-

### PEASANTS UNABLE TO PAY.

—:o:—

### President Of K. P. C. C To Consult Mahatma.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, March 10.

After the truce the problem of Sirsi, Siddapur, Hirekerur Talukas in the Karnataka which had declared 'No-tax' on account of economic distress is presenting difficulties as peasants are unable to pay taxes. The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee tackling the problem. Sjt. R. R. Diwakar, President, left for Bombay and Ahmedabad yesterday to meet Sirdar Vallabhbhai and Mahatmaji in this connection. Meanwhile representations, deputations, etc. to Government are being arranged.

### PESSHAWAR RED SHIRTS BAN REMOVED

—:o:—

### 36 Prisoners Released

PESHAWAR, Mar. 10.

A Gazette Extraordinary was issued to-day withdrawing the Frontier Government's notification declaring unlawful Associations known as Red Shirts or Raza Karan and its allied bodies in Peshawar District.

Thirtysix political prisoners were released to-day from the Peshawar Central Jail, prominent among them bbeing Haji Abdul Ghaffar Khan of Utmanzai, President of the Afghan Youth League Afghan Jirgha.—A. P.

Noakhali.—It is understood that the manufacture of contraband salt is being carried on at Basurhat, Farashganj, Bhowaniganj and Thanarhat under the auspices of the District Congress Committee.—A.P.

## STOP PRESS

### MOSLEY EXPELLED FROM LABOUR PARTY.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 10.

A meeting of National Executive Committee of Labour Party has expelled Sir Oswald Mosley from the Party on the ground of "Gross disloyalty."

The Committee has also resolved that adhesion to Mosley's proposed new party is incompatible with membership of Labour Party.—Reuter.

### TORY CHANGE FRONT.

LONDON, March 10.

The gravity of Conservative change of front towards India is illustrated by the comments of evening papers.

"Evening Standard" (Beaverbrook organ) says that while Mr. Duff Cooper, Mr. Baldwin's champion at St. Georges by-election, was declaring in a speech last evening that a recent cartoon in an evening paper ridiculing Lord Irwin should be treated as treasonable offence, Mr. Baldwin was doing worse. He was deserting Lord Irwin, whom he had hitherto vehemently supported.

"Evening Standard" adds that the effect of this amazing reversal is that Mr. Baldwin has damaged himself, the Conservative Party, and the country.

SUCH COMFORT.

The "Evening News" (Rothermere organ) says that the Duke of Plazatoro was Bayard and Rustum combined, compared with Mr. Baldwin who has so suddenly withdrawn support from which his friend of Lord Irwin and derived such comfort.

ON FANATICS.

The Liberal paper "Star" says that a week ago Hindu fanatics were obstructing the possibility of peace; now Tory fanaticism is barring the way to peace and progress. It is almost unthinkable that the Party which prided itself on its responsibility in imperial affairs should have thrown in its hands at one of the great crises in Empire's history.—Reuter.

## MISMANAGEMENT IN ARMY.

### Govt. "Sowing Seeds Of Discord Between Indian Sepoys And Officers"

### MISPLACED ECONOMY IN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

### R. Mudaliar Accuses Government Of Carrying Propaganda Against Indian Officers.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 10.

In the Legislative Assembly Shah Nawaz's token cut in Army Estimates was carried by 66 votes against 43.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar made a brilliant case against Government extravagence, and though Mr. Arthur Moore as the mouth piece of his party sided with Government, he condemned the Army in no uncertain terms, as "Breaking the country's back." Government's defence by Mr. Young was the usual red-tape story, but the House was in no mood to listen to it and would not have retrenchment committee which could not examine the Army Estimates.

This threat by Mr. Mudaliar led to an emergency consultation between Sir G. Schuster and Sir G. Rainy and I hear there is a possibility of the Government agreeing to opening a retrenchment committee to deal with Army Estimates as well.

At present Sir G. Schuster's Finance Bill is in a shaky condition and may not get through, without serious opposition and deletion of some taxes.

NEW DELHI, March 10.

A very interesting debate was initiated to-day in the Legislative Assembly by the Independent Party on Army Expenditure. Two new members from Burma, Mr. Jehangir Munshi and Kyaw Myint were sworn in.

Mian Shah Nawaz on behalf of the Independent Party moved a token cut of Rs. 100 under the Army Department. He said that His Majesty's Government having now accepted the principle that the defence of India should be the concern of the Indian people they must implement the decisions of the Conference. He recalled that under the scheme prepared by the Military requirements Committee Indianisation of Army should be completed in thirty years and to-day we should have 500 Indian officers whereas we had only 131 officers. The Army Department had been playing with delaying tactics. "I ask, Will Mr. Young, the Army Secretary, recruit 86 Indian officers this year?"

Mr. Jehangir Munshi: You are an optimist.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

Mian Shah Nawaz: "When there is going to be good will and co-operation I hope Mr. Young will respond. We want also that the eight unit scheme should be abolished. If we are going to be comrades there is no reason why Indian officers should not command British soldiers. (Applause). As regards Army Expenditure we have not got the capacity to pay it all. You can reduce it in respect of the Frontier defences and internal security without affecting your efficiency."

WHERE IS RETRENCHMENT?

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar said that the Finance Member had been compelled to abdicate his position as controller of the Army Budget and he found no justification for the praise lavished by the Finance Member on the Army Department for economy of one crore and seventy-five lakhs. He declared that this economy had occurred to the extent of 64 lakhs because the Army would live on surplus stores and ... lakhs of non-effective charges due to arrears of credit which was not part of retrenchment. Where has the Army Authorities then made retrenchment? "To live on surplus stock is not economy". (Applause). "Where then comes in praise of the Army authorities?"

AXE AT THE WRONG PLACE.

Referring to stablised budget he said this had been interpreted not as an attempt to use unspent balances of one year in another but as provision for laxity of control. There were no non-official critics of this military expenditure but it was reviewed annually by Military Accounts Committee, a purely official committee. This Committee had felt the necessity of commenting on overestimating and lack of accurate statistics. But the Army Department knew how to economise in respect of the Territorial Force. "This is the cinderalla of the Military Department. They do not like it nor wish it to expand or grow. This is one service which they must cut yearly and they propose to cut five lakhs this year. I am told rifles are not to be supplied to University Corps this year. Here is a force which we wish to progress and here the economy axe falls while surplus stores continue to accumulate. Your policy is of emasculating the Territorial Force and then you say that there are no material in India for Army."

"I WANT RESULTS."

Mr. Mudaliar next referred to the various outstanding disputes between the British Government and the Government of India and characterised it as a scandal that the capitation charge still remained unsettled. Government did not even disclose what was the basis of their present capitation charge. They merely asked them to vote a consolidated fund. "I do not want to raise a constitutional question at all at this stage. I want results from the present budget. I want the Finance Member to say that notwithstanding the constitutional position of the Government of India be must settle equitably the question of capitation charges and if the British Government does not agree he should take what constitutional course he can to record his protest and when he stands on a burning ship we Indians shall throw cold water. (Applause.)

SCANDALOUS MISMANAGEMENT.

There is then the question of Southern Persian Rifles of Aden. I want Sir George Schuster to become our leader to champion our cause. I want that all disputes between us and the Ho... Government be referred to ... bunal like the one provide... in case of similar disput... Dominions. We do no... Retrenchment Comm... it goes into the mi... diture on its merit... of the policy invol... for instance, what ... cial Military Acco... says that you sold ... worth of surplus ... stock in the pa...

(Continued ...

NON- ... SHEET ANC HO...

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—:o:—
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(Sd.) RAWJI BAPUCHAND
4531

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—:o:—
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2662

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—:o:—
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—:o:—
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B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
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Municipal Office,
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2658

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J. S. KATPITIA & CO.,
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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E.539 6-3-31 No. 564 9-3-21.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, widower, one of the Solicitors of this Hon'ble Court. ..... Deceased.

(1) ISHVARLAL KESHAVLAL DESAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road outside the Fort of Bombay. (2) JAMNA, daughter of Girdharlal Harilal Mehta and wife of Shantilal Pranjiwandas of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (3) GORDHANDAS GIRDHARLAL MEHTA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the executors named in the Will of the deceased. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, K[illegible] Chief Justice at Bombay [illegible] said, this Sixth day of [illegible] the year of our Lo[illegible] sand nine hundr[illegible] one and in the [illegible] of our Reign.

Me[illegible]

## Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT
—:o:—
O. O. C. J.
Summary Suit.

Suit No. 1268 of 1930.
CHAMPAKLAL DEVIDAS DALAL ..... Plaintiff.
v.
BANWARILAL U. BUNSHAL ..... Defendant
To,
BANWARILAL U. BANSHAL the defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed this summary suit to recover from you Rs. 1,628-9-6 with interest at 9 per cent per annum from 15th April, 1930, till judgment, taxed costs of the suit and interest on judgment debt at 6 per cent per annum. Unless you apply to the Court within ten clear days from this date for leave to appear and defend this suit, the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree herein against you for principal interest and costs as stated above.

Dated this 11th day of March 1931.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
2650

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMCOREBAI alias VALIBAI, widow of Ramji Damji, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mahajanwadi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased
BACHUBAI alias HIRABAI, daughter of Ramcorebai alias Valibai, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir John William Fisher Beaumont, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this seventeenth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the twenty first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 17th day of February, 1931.
Messrs. DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
2655

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of Mrs. JAYAKUVAR HIRALAL, wife of Hiralal Sunderji of Ghatkopar, Hindu Inhabitant, lately residing at Ghatkoper, in Thana District deceased, but belonging to the Petitioner Hiralal Sunderji the husband of the deceased. ..... Deceased.
HIRALAL SUNDERJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business in Bombay, residing at Ghatkoper, in Thana District. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the [illegible]state of the abovena[illegible] hereby cite[illegible]

## Auction Sales.

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Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage Messrs. Gulam Hussein Ahmedally and Fida Hussein Mahomedally at the risk and on account of Abdulhussein Mulla Jafferji Hassonally one of the Mortgagors and also of Bai Dossibai widow of Mulla Jafferji Hassonally, Bai Huseinabai daughter of Mulla Jafferji Hassonally, Bai Khatizabai daughter of Mulla Jafferji Hassonally and the heirs of Essaji Jafferji Hussonally deceased viz Bai Mariambai Essaji Jafferji, Jafferji Essaji Jafferji and Bai Safiabai Essaji Jafferji Pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd June, 1922, and made Between Essaji Jafferji Hassonalli, Abdulhussein Jafferji Hassonalli, Hooseinbhai Jafferji Hassonalli, Khatizabai Jafferji Hussonalli and Dossibai widow of Jafferji Hassonalli of the one part and Haji Bachooali and Hyderalli Haji Bachooali of the other part and which Power of Sale is vested in the Vendors by virtue of an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated 9th February, 1925 and made between Haji Bachooalli and Hyderalli Haji Bachooali of the first part Abdul Hussein Mulla Jafferji Hassanalli, Essaji Mulla Jafferji Hassanalli, Dosibai widow of Mulla Jafferji Hassanalli, Huseinabai daughter of Mulla Jafferji Hassanalli, and Khatizabai daughter of Mulla Jafferji Hassanalli of the second part and Kulsumbai wife of Ramjanalli Ebrahim and Ramjanalli Ebrahim of the third part and by virtue of an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 9th day of December 1927 and made Between Kulsumbai wife of Ramjanalli Ebrahim and Ramjanalli Ebrahim of the first part, Ablulhussein Mulla Jafferji Hassonalli of the second part and the said Gulam Hussein Ahmedally and Fida Hussein Mahomedally of the third part. Messrs. Vora & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction to-day 11th March 1931 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY

All that Piece or Parcel of Government Foras Freehold Salt Batty land or ground with four blocks of buildings constructed thereon containing by admeasurement 1414/- square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being without the Fort at Parel Station near Elphinstone Road on the Western Side of B. B. and C. I. Railway formerly in the registration Sub-District of Mandvi and Now in the Sub-District and City of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 381,537. New No. A 12417, New Survey No. 1|2653 and Cadastral Survey No. 846 Lower Parel Division Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2511 (1), 2511 (2), 2512 (1) and 2512 (1A) and formerly bearing Street Nos. 23, 23A, 24 and 24A, but New Nos. 12, 3, 3A, 3B, and bounded on the East by the Carrol Road on the West by the Property of Memon Jooma Sukoor on the North by the proposed Foras Road and on the South by the water passage.

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[illegible]TERY
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THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 P. M.
AN ALL-TALKING PICTURE.
MURDER
Featuring
H. MARSHALL & NORAH BARING.
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# The Miracles Of Mahatma.

## *WHICH IS HIGHER—"CLERKSHIP OR CITIZENSHIP?"*

## C. R. REDDY SURVEYS GANDHISM AND NEW CONDUCT

In the course of his inaugural address at the All-Bengal Students Conference on the 6th inst. Mr. C. R. Reddy said:—

Friends,—The most noticeable observation that forces itself on my attention as I review the past is the remarkable change that has come about in the estimation in which India is held by the world at large. In my first tour to America in 1906 I had the good fortune to make friends with Mr. J. T. McCutcheon, a man of wide travel and culture, the cartoonist of the Chicago Tribune and a journalist of high standing. He had visited India and he told me in terms of sombre sadness that the Hindus appeared to be a spent race and the Muslims extinct volcanoes. He thought that the Indian people were done up and finished. I know in England and Europe too the opinion about our racial capacity was low. Then followed the years of the Bengal Partition and Nationalist agitations under the leadership of Arabindo Ghose, Tilak and Lajpat Rai. Politics took a new and more manly turn and though it was still all a speculation which might burst like a bubble, our stock in the international market seems to have gone up a bit. In 1931. I again visited Europe and America. Sgr' Luzzatti, an Ex-Premier of Italy, whom I met at Rome, made to my surprise anxious enquiries regarding what he called the "Independence Movement in India." I had to confess that, though such a movement might be visible to the distant reaching telescope, it was not to the near scrutiny of the microscope.

From America I crossed over to Japan and there too Indians were looked down upon as a subject race too feeble and disunited and too lacking in patriotism to deserve respect.

The illustrious Count Okuma, a statesman with international sympathies and outlook, spoke to me unreservedly of the situation in Egypt, Persia, India and other oriental countries and he ranked us the last. He had great veneration for our ancient culture. He told me that many Japanese revered India, the birthplace of the Buddha, as the "Umbrella of Heaven." But the present day people—they were an unedifying spectacle. It will be remembered that, when our great Poet, Rabindranath Tagore, visited Japan sometime after the War, the Japanese could hardly forbear dubbing him "the Poet Laureate of a defeatist country.." Those of you who have read the works of Lala Lajpat Rai need not be told haw keenly he felt out racial hmiliation at every point of the compass.

### THE GANDHIAN ERA

Has there not been a change in our world-standing since 1920, that is to say, within the last decades, some change, however small, but significant and hopeful? No doubt even during the War the British Press lavished praise on our people and soldiers. But war-praise like war-ideals is mostly policy, propaganda and pretence. But apply what test you will, I rather think there has been a genuine improvement within the last 10 years in our international position. The British Press devotes considerable attention to our affairs. It may not be always considerate but it is something that we are not ignored altogether and dismissed as a race of philosophical worms. Even the Continental Press which cannot afford to displease England finds space for Indian discussions and news. Democratic America which is no respector of imperialism has so interested herself in our cause as to send down distinguished press representatives to study at first hand and report. More remarkable still, Great Britain, the mistress of the seas and therefore of our salt, has found it necessary to organise propaganda in the United States to stem the tide of their pro-Indian sympathies. The Labour Ministry, with the concurrence of the other parties, thinks it desirable to confer with Indians on the future of our constitution instead of following the traditional practice of giving us pills of their own prescription to cure our political melancholy—stimulants for toning up the nerves of our prostrates. Mahatma Gandhi is more than a world figure. He is a world factor, the first Indian since the days of the Grand Mogul that has counted for so much. His effigy decorates the dining tables of Paris and the walls of New York institutions. India is no longer a hapazard news. She is an event to be taken into account. 1920 marks a new era in our history—the Gandhian era of our national rebirth.

### OUR BALLAST OF IDEAS

But do not let us exaggerate the reality and extent of our advancement. We have not yet conquered and the goal is yet far distant. There is not the least ground for self-complacency and the intertia that springs from self-complacency. Indeed in a world ever changing, ever progressive, there is never room for self-complacency, which spells stagnation and decay. However limited then our satisfaction may be, however partial and imperfect, can we not at any rate say on proved grounds of recent history and experience that during the last 10 years we have struck the right path and maintained our march with tolerable vigour and infer from it that continued progress on the same lines would lead us sooner or later to success?

Is it by our mere ideas or thought-output that we have improved our world status? I hardly think so. Our philosophic and other contributions have always been there during countless ages. And those who have admired our thought did not usually admire our character. Indeed thought without will and character is likely to be derided as cleverness, the phosphorescence of purifying matter. Modern Japan is, on account of her national spirit, higher up in the scale of nations than we with our ballast of ideas.

### ART AND LITERATURE RHYME WITH DECAY?

We were never famished for ideas. We have always been chokeful of them, suffering from surfeit and indigestion. Nobody could write a better dissertation on freedom, patriotism, unity, discipline, organisation and all other subjects under the Moon, than our intellectuals. I am tempted to think that people who do little can think a great deal, for, they will have more time and are less hampered by the facts and trials of life. It is not therefore on account of more ideas, greater capacity to argue our case in London and added power of eloquence that we have been able to emerge from our degradation but rather owing to the new mentality, which is more than ideas, and character evoked by the Gandhian mission. Is there not some truth in the observation that art and literature are the flowers that adorn the path of national decay.

### THE NEW CONDUCT

Well, our ideas have always been there, our feelings have always been there, for years and years before 1920. And yet the conduct of to-day was not there. It is this new conduct that is the new factor in our nation.

It is therefore in improved character that we must seek an explanation of the movement towards nationhood that is taking place in our midst. And by character I mean the character of our people as a people and not as private individuals. The weakness of Indian mentality is that it concentrates too much on the self to the neglect of the general good, which is perhaps inevitable in a people who have long been in a state of subjection and to whom the ethics of a free people has not been a code of habitual conduct. I remember a The Greeks regarded justice as the highest virtue and justice is concerned with conduct between man and man and above all between man and the State. Westerners infer the worth of individuals from the worth of the society to which they belong. If the society is worthless there is no meanng in lauding the individuals composing it as a highly worthy people. And this appears to me the truer way of estimating conduct values and character. If then there has been a change for the better in our character, it is progress in our racial and social character that must be held to account for the newborn esteem that the world has begun to entertain for Indians.

### A WHOLE DECADE.

There is no such thing as character which does not operate in life and manifest itself in activity. And social activity or social conduct is in its very nature organised conduct and organised activity. No doubt we sometimes witness a wide-spread rising of people united only in the object but not in method or leadership. Such a rising cannot last long. It disappears soon leaving a gulf of gloom and despair behind. Our present national movement is not a sporadic outburst of this evanescent type. At all events it has lasted a decade, no doubt with ups and downs but still as a continuous and on the whole an ever broadening stream. Further even when most of the leaders had been clapped in jail it did not collapse but has shown capacity to maintain itself—a proof that it has spread deep and wide. It is fair inference from this that our people are not likely to be easily crushed. I am not an astrologer. So I cannot say that we would be able to sustain the struggle till success is achieved. There is no celestial mechanism to guarantee success but if we can put onrth the necessary effort, keep up the ranks by supplying new recruits, organise better and more extensively, then it follows that there will be a settlement between England and India based on mutual respect and equality of status.

Historically speaking the seeds of our national regeneration were first sown in Bengal by Swami Vivekananda, the greatest-synthetic thinker of modern times. Aurovindo Ghose directly inaugurated the movement during the Partition agitation. Swadeshi and boycott of British goods had its origin here and something of greater significance than these particular lines of operation—a change in the psychology of the people themselves. Until then the Bengalis used to be admired for their intellect and at the same time despised as the weakest of the Indian races. But even our worst critics were obliged to change their view as a result of the widespread courage and patriotism displayed by young Bengal. The mendicant policy of the Moderates was abandoned and people began to rely on their own strength and organisation for securing redress of their grievances. Mahatma Gandhi may be said to have built on the foundations thus laid by Arabindo Ghose though undoubtedly he gave it a new strength and more extended scope and operation and infused it to an extent unknown before with the spirit of a vigorous democracy.

### MIRACLES OF MAHATMA.

Just reflect for a moment on the miracles wrought by the genius of Gandhi. Who would have thought from a study of our history that the peasantry, mercantile and indusrial communities and the women of our country would have shown themselves to be the heroic soldiers of nationalism that they are to-day? Bardoli and Borsad are a new revelation. Guzerat too used to be despised, more especially by the Mahrattas, as a province of the tame and weak. Yet to-day can any province be said to excel the men and women of Gujerat in courage, power of organisation, discipline unto death and patriotic devotion and scorn of danger and suffering? More than conduct is character and personality. Does it not appear to you that from the ashes of old India a new being, stately and stalwart is coming into existence and Gandhi is the life-giving breath?

The merechants of Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Lahore and even of Madras at long last have placed the country before immediate personal profits. Their calculation has shifted from their personal accounts to the country's credit. The sellers' boycott organised by the merchants is an even more telling weapon than the consumers' boycott organsed by the people. Some of the biggest firms in the land have agreed to abide by the conditions laid down by the Congress thus giving the Congress the status of a 'de facto' government. The youth of the country from the young lads composing the Prabhat Pheries to men of 20 and 30 are offering themselves in their hundreds and thousands as Congress volunteers subordinating personal convenience to the dictates of their conscience. And lastly who can fail to be moved by the sublime heroism of the women of our country? In Bombay, Bengal, Guzerat, Madras and everywhere they have risen superior to their traditional limitations and are undergoing unparallelled and unimaginable sacrifices. Speaking for myself, and I am an old man not easily accessible to romantic feelings, I may say nothing has overwhelmed me so completely as the noble patriotism of our daughters, sisters and mothers who have not hesitated to sacrifice their cherished feelings of home and family and march with a smile on their face to the jails—the guardian angels of our nation. The 'lathi' and the rifle are no longer a terror to our people. Honour to-day is to them dearer than life itself. Some years ago foreigners used to look down on India as a dead country. To-day resurrection is taking place on earth itself. Even if we fail and are crushed we shall go down holding aloft the flag and as men and women of honour. If this movement cannot inspire you to immediate and active response we would deserve to be treated with contempt as a race without honour, without shame. Mr. J. N. Brailsford has given a masterly exposition alike of the present spirit of the people, congressmen and genuine nationalists, as illustrated by their sufferings and endurance, and the detailed programme swadeshi, boycott of British goods, defiance of salt laws, no-tax campaign etc., that has been in operation. I have nothing to add to his treatment of the subject which appears to me to be fair and well-balanced. I wish that his article will be brought out soon in volume form and translated into every vernacular in the country.

### INCAPACITY TO ORGANISE?

This new spirit has prodced a dynamic leaven in our character, obliterating old landmarkt. The indomitable Pathan of the Frontier, supposed to be fiery and violent by nature practices non-violence as required by the Mahatma. The unletterred peasantry of Guzerat, including their women, supposed to be mild, meek and soft, display a capacity for organised passive resistance and fortitude under suffering, which has yierced the soul of American, French, and English observers. Mr. P. N. Brailsford however doubts if we can develop active courage. Is not active courage easier of production than passive? After the mutations witnessed can any one say definitely that it is beyond possibility? Incapacity to organise has been another venerable charge against us. Has not the Congress disproved this? Think of the large number of enterprises it has organised from the Lathi Hospitals to No-tax Campaign. It has at any rate shown that the Indian soil has not grown quite exhausted and barren. Labour, too, to-day is not quite so quiescent or incapable as before. When it moves, it is likely to develop a tremendous momentum.

The reaction of Government is a convincing testimony to the strength and solidarity of the present movement. The repression now taking place beats anything seen 10 years ago. Even Moderate leaders have declared that the measures adopted by the Executive are not always in accordance with the principles of Law and Order which they profess to maintain. Mr. Brailsform has given harrowing instances of administrative and police excesses. One of the latest and most revolting is the treatment alleged by witnesses of integrity to have been inflicted by the police on women at Borsad. The commissioners appointed by Government to inquire into the settlement grievance in Bardoli noted with admiration the perfect veracity of the witnesses examined. There is no reason to hold that in the present case people have been less truthful. And yet Government hesitates to institute an impartial enquiry though even the "Times of India" demands it.

### MORE HEARTS MUST MELT.

I hope I have not led you to believe that the movement had spread sufficiently for us to relax our efforts. Not at all. Such an impression will be false and misleading. India is too vast a country and too full of internal complexities and problems to be refashioned into an integral whole so soon and with this amount of effort. This is only a good beginning perhaps and as I have said above I cannot be sure that it will be persisted through to the end. Why, it has not melted the hearts of many thousands of our own countrymen and educated ones at that Sometime ago a member of the Justice Party asked me whether these sufferings would not melt the hearts of the Britishers. I asked him to let me know how far they had melted his and that was the end of our conversation. There are communalists amongst us to whom selfish and sectional interests are the main object and the country only a means to that end.

### CLERKSHIP OR CITIZENSHIP?

What then should be the contribution of students to this movement? The first question is: Are you convinced that you should make a contribution? I have dealt with this question in my address to the University Students at Allahabad in considerable detail and I will therefore here just summarise. The precept of exclusive concentration on your studies is fundamentally wrong and if you remain for four long years thinking and feeling but never acting you will only qualify yourselves for a first class degree in hypocrisy, a commodity already sufficiently plentiful in the country. Thoughts and emotions without outward manifestation in activity will corrode your souls. Brilliant intellects like post-graduate students or research workers should certainly confine themselves to their studies. For, in their case there is a chance of their contributing something to the stock of human knowledge which will redound to the credit of our motherland. As regards ordinary graduates I need not tell you in Bengal that unemployment will be your chief occupation. The livelihood value of our university education is generally speaking small. Lord Burnham has described our university education as clerkship education and yet I suppose if the sation in Calcutta. Failing Congress called upon you to forsake your books he will throw up his hands in holy horror ar though clerkship is higher than citizenship.

If any of you feel convinced that you should suspend your studies in order to take part in the national movement I certainly would regard it as a decision embodying a noble spirit.

And as regards character no University can build it so well as that. Why, Mahatma Gandhi has done more to increase our will power and elevate our character than all the Universities in India put together. Which would be the greater calamity—closing the universities for a time for lack of students or closing down the national movement for want of recruits? Answer for yourselves.

### AMPLE WORK TO BE DONE.

But there may be those who may not feel so intensively as all that but who yet, rather than be drones, would like to do something. For such there is ample work to be done in term time and still greater work during vacations. In term time you can engage in organised social service in the metropolis, such as night schools, workmen's clubs, temperance propaganda and extension lectures in the different wards of the city. The organization must be done by outside persons or parties and I include your own professors among such persons. Suppose as in Bombay the Congress starts workmen's clubs with a view to get into touch with labour and to promote temperance and Swadeshi amongst them. Students may volunteer to work in batches of 3 or 4 at each club, working for about a fortnight each term and hold simple classes to them and lecture on subjects of general interest and more especially Indian History and the history of modern nations. Lantern lectures in biology, hygiene, etc., will be of great use. Oxford and Cambridge have organised students settlements for social work in the East End of London. It would be best if the University or the Colleges undertook this organi- which, the only alternative is the Congress, the c... ested in the w... of the masses ... amongst them.


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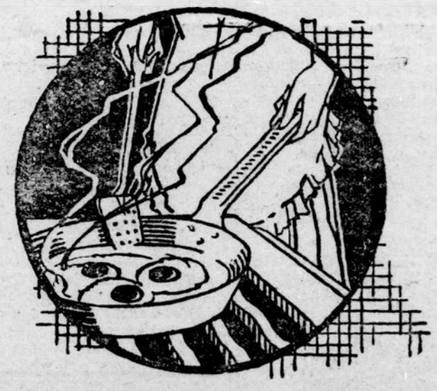

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**National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours, all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.**

—:o:—

## The Slander Against Art

—:o:—

## Exploded By Russia

—:o:—

The tendency to regard art as the pet privilege of the few has been chronic. Equally obstinate is the mental attitude which regards art as a luxury superfluous if not impossible for modern times and the normal people. Russia is the only civilised nation of the world that has taken up the challenge seriously and effectively. It has exploded completely the perpetual slander against art and, consequently, against human impulses, intelligence and aspirations. The following plan of the "Theatre and Art Olympiad" will indicate both the manner and effect of the challenge:—

A firm, close tie must be established between all nationalities which have Soviet culture. This work will be commenced at the First Soviet Union Theatrical and Art Olympiad of the Peoples of the USSR held this year. The chief task which faces the Olympiad is to bring the separate sections of Soviet art closer together and to make it possible for them to enrich one another by their varied experience, to strengthen the unity of their creative methods which must have a single, unified foundation for every national form of art—namely the philosophy of the proletariat, the dialectic materialism.

**FIFTEEN NATIONALITIES .**

At the first Olympiad which held at Moscow, the representatives of fifteen nationalities of the USSR will be present and will demonstrate their creative achievements. The theatre, cinema sational music and dance, decorative arts on a limited scale of the different nationalities will make up the Exhibition. It must be mentioned that the Olympiad, originally conceived two years ago by a proletarian theatrical society (The Proletarian Theatre) was first thought of as theatrical Olympiad. Later, however it expanded into an Olympiad of the Arts and in future will unquestionably adopt the form of a regular review of the accomplishments of all Soviet art a special recording of the socialist competition of the best theatres and art organizations of the USSR. It is planned that later Olympiads shall be held at other capitals of the Union. However this first Olimpiad is rich enough in content to prevail a detailed description in this pamphlet.

**THE NATIONAL QUESTION AND ART.**

"Many examples can be cited of the brilliant renaissance and flourishing during the Soviet Government of those nationalities which lost every hope for development under Tsarism and the different temporary governments of their own bourgeoisie. At the present time these nationalities not only have political self-government, not only have they established their own written language (where none heretofore existed) but they are beginning to create cultural wealth in the field of science and art with amazing rapidity. It is noteworthy that the younger nations immediately adopt proletarian path for the deve- nt of their culture whereas er nations, possessing a rich effect this change more overcoming the bourgeois of their historical culture iderable difficulty. The d latter, however, are se of the national form culture very en- in order to draw laboring people into the struggle for socialistic construction which follows the very same channels of industrialization and collectivization everywhere.

We already find in many Soviet republics cultural achievements which not only surpass the bourgeois (Chef d'Oeuvres) but which have overtaken (and in certain places outdistanced) the highly cultured countries of the bourgeois Occident.

Despite our great backwardness, lack of culture, poverty of means and forces we can already concretely demonstrate to the capitalistic world some of the advantages of the socialistic system in the field of culture. Soviet art does not take the last place on the list of such arguments. The work of the Ukrainia theatre (Berezil), the achievements of the Uzbek musical theatre, etc., are well-known in Paris where they were awarded prizes at the International Exhibition."

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## GILBERT ADRIAN.

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### The Famous Art Designer.

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### *DISCUSSES THE 'MECCAS' OF FASHION.*

**Although the film industry in India is beginning, gradually, to recognize the convenience of advertised "art" pictures and productions, they have not recognised art or its intrinsic worth or value. Costume-designing, or for that matter, any art designing is not taken seriously. That is not the way in Hollywood.**

Gilbert Adrian, brilliant young designer of feminine fashions for the screen, has built up an exceptional reputation for originality and creativeness, by his work during the past few years at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios.

A new Englander by birth, Adrian left his home town of Nangatuck, Connecticut, to enter the school of Fine and Applied Arts in New York City. While a student there, he developed an intense interest in the creation of feminine fashions and modernistic designs.

He pursued his studies in Paris, and while there, made the acquaintance of Irving Berlin, then on a visit. The famous song composer saw one of Adrian's newly designed gowns, which attracted his interest, asked to look at some of his other work, and was so impressed that he assigned the young student for special art work for the first "Music Box Revue."

Adrian scored a great success as art designer for the Berlin show and acted in the same capacity for the "Music Box Revues" of the two following seasons. When the series of "Music Box Revues" was terminated, Adrian handled special designing for the "Greenwich Village Follies" and George White's "Scandals."

Engaged to handle costume design for Rudolph Valentino, Adrian made his first trip to California and remained with the famous picture star for some time. He was asked by Sid Grauman to prepare a special prologue for Charlie Chaplin's THE GOLD RUSH and the next day received seven offers from motion picture corporations. After spirited bidding for his services, Adrian decided to join the Cecil B. De Mille staff. Following his work there, he signed a long-term contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Adrian's work as couturier, and originator of striking new feminine fashions, have given him an international reputation. Scores of requests are received weekly at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio from all parts of the world, asking for further details about a dress or a costume accessory used in a certain picture. Adrian personally supervises the creation of all his costume designs for leading screen stars and often spends fifteen or eighteen hours a day on a set while a film is under way, supervising each detail of dress and design.

His hobby, incidentally, is the collection of antique furniture. He believes that Hollywood has become the fashion centre of the Cinema just as Paris is the fashion Capitol of the World; and that the friendly rivalry between these two Meccas of feminine fashion design, is good for both.

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## *AS OMAR WOULD SAY.*

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**Mr. J. Mayers presents his "Rubaiyat of a Film-goer" with the Omar refrain.**

"Commence, commence, for you are late to-night,
Divide, yon curtains, and turn down the light.
I weary sitting here upon this seat,
And all my patience has long taken flight.
Come, flash a picture on the silver screen,
Let me forget "What was,' "
"'what might have been.'"
What actually concerns me is "'what is,'"
The voice and beauty of a Movie Queen.
Smoking my aged pipe, which draws so sweet.
With you beside me on the neighbouring seat,
I only ask a palatable show,
And then my happiness will be complete.
Ah, come with Movie News and feast your eyes
On what the world is doing—a surprise
Awaits you here, for surely you must know
The motion picture camera 'never' lies.
Regard the main attraction of the show,
"All talking, singing, dancing, so and so—
The most stupendous drama of the age."
And costing a colossal lump of "'dough.'"
'Tis all a shadow show of "'Gee'" and "'Say,'"
Where strong and silent he-men stalk and bray,
Where thickly painted damsels "'vamp'" and sway,
To see which we are privileged to pay.
These Stars no difference make of 'A's' or 'O's';
They will persist in talking down the nose.
Yet he who cast them for a talking film
Must understand the lingo, I suppose.
"Oh, say Big Boy, let's make a little Whoopee."
"Aw, honey, lissen." "Gee, baby, you're some cutie."
"I'll kick you in de pants, you great big stiff."
"Sez you. Sez me." "Yes, marm, I knows ma dootie."
There was a goodly part I could not see,
Because two heads in front obstructed me,
A little squeak I heard 'twixt 'he' and 'she'
And then I heard a kiss, 'twixt 'she' and 'he'.
Where are those Stars we loved, who gave delight,
Who flashed like blazing comets in a night,
Who played their silent roles a year or more,
And one by one departed from our sight?
Rudolph, indeed, is gone with all his "It,"
And Milton Sills, he of the iron mitt.
But still the fim its wonted interest holds,
Nor cares the crowd about them, not a bit.
And those whom caustic critics now commend,
Extol, advise and very often rend,
Must give their place to others all too soon.
You cannot shackle Father Time, my friend.
Ah, well, the show is ended once again.
We've had our money's worth, so don't complain.
Pick up your goods and chattels and let's go.
Pity the patient queue out in the rain."

—"Film Weekly".

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## *Bristol Arts Club Invite Dramatic Contest*

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"The Clifton Arts Club" announce their fifth annual Dramatic Contest for original short plays.

"The great features of this Contest are, first, that it is open to the world, and, secondly, that original plays are judged not merely in manuscript but in actual stage performance, the final Judge's estimate being formed solely by the success of each play in the only proper medium of a play, the theatre.

Of the plays sent in, six will be chosen to contest the final stage, and these will be produced by the Club in Bristol in the spring of 1931; so that, in addition to the offer of two cash prizes, no fewer than six authors will obtain the privilege of having their plays produced. When it is remembered that in most play-writing competitions the sole prize is an offer to produce the one winning play, the exceptional scope of this offer will be appreciated. A special prize is offered for the best poetic play."

This is the kind of art enterprise the "Zevierite" and his friends in the city colleges should undertake.

## THE P. E. N. CLUB CONGRESS

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### Writers Of The World.

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Mr. John Galsworthy in a note published in the "Playwright Author and Composer" on the eighth annual Congress of the P. E. N. Clubs at Poland, Warsaw and Cracow says:—

"In a word, the reception and treatment of the Congress was unforgettable; and one feels that English authors as a whole ought to realise how much store is set, on the Continent, by an institution which aims at linking the writers of the world and at furthering, through their friendship, the world's chances of amity."

Indian authors are, certainly, not more wide-awake than the English authors. They share the blame from Mr. Glasworthy.

## WAGNER FESTIVAL PLAYS

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Answering a rumour circulated in America to the effect that the Bayreuth Wagner Festival Plays will not be held this year, Frau Winifried Wagner, widow of Siegfried Wagner, reports not only that the plays will be held, but that nearly a third of the tickets have already been sold. Toscanini will conduct "Tannhauser" and "Parsifal", the latter for the first time. Wilhelm Furtwangler will conduct this summer's performances of "Tristan and Isolde," Karl Elmendorff the "Ring".

## MARY WIGMAN.

### Recruits Dancing Disciples

Following the return of Mary Wigman from her so successful American tour, the Mary Wigman School in Dresden, her main institute, will give summer courses in July and August. Some 80 American students of dancing are expected, and special courses will be given in English. Frau Wigman will work with her assistants, Elizabeth Wigman, Hanya Holm and Tina Flade, in giving instruction, and her musical accompanists, Hanns Hasting and Meta Menz, will give instruction in English in dance music and composition, rhythmics, etc.

## THE PLAYERS AND THE PLAY-GOERS COMMUNICATE.

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**The advancement of screen art and industry would be, decidedly, facilitated if the players and the play-goers mutually communicated their ideas and opinions, their appreciation and comments.**

The spirited protest of a correspondent who describes himself as a "Zavierite" is of more than passing interest. The Elphinstone College "Annual Dramatic Declamation Competition" has given him the impression that college students are growing out of date and out of touch with the live modern literature of the West and remain indifferent to the dramatic possibilities of Indian literature.

**LITTLE REGARD FOR HINDI.**

There was, he says, only one young student who had "the courage to bring a Hindi drama on the stage while his confreres were all enamoured of English". It is, he complains, "amazing, however, that the person who acted in Hindi was shown little regard by the judges or any of the professors of the College". This was, he adds, "a proper occasion and a fit opportunity when the better and more artistic side of the Indian dramatic genius could have been appropriately insisted upon."

**MODERN EUROPEAN PLAYS.**

Instead of the antiquated renderings of Shakespeare and Hardy which the college students attempted, they could have, he suggests, chosen their material from more recent European literature The modern European plays have he observes, "in a sense a special message for India in that they instruct us in the current actualities of the West."

**STUDY WESTERN MENTALITY.**

"So often has the West been", he concludes, "held up to the imitation of the oriental youth that a deeper scrutiny into the elemental ingredients of the mentality of the rising population of Europe, and especially America, has its own peculiar advantages."

**IT IS HOPED.**

He hopes that "at future exhibitions of amateur dramatic talents, our colleagues will give deserved encouragement to the intellectual treasures of the Occidental as it exists to-day and more active support to portrayals of the synthetic culture of Asia". The "Zavierite" correspondent is, certainly, entitled to claim from the college students national efficiency, creative spirit and modern enterprise. They have been, hitherto, mostly content with hackneyed themes, same dramatic interpretations and atrocious setting for the stage. All this offer the necessary scope for educational advancement, for creative culture.

**EXHIBITIONS' ASSOCIATION.**

A correspondent who read about the proposal of the "Producers' Association" published in this columns suggests the formation of an association for the film exhibitors, renters and managers of the theatres in the city. There is, of course, need, the long-felt, need, for such an organised group.

**Congress Volunteers' Captain and General Officer commanding, Mr. Jasvant, who led the Tilak day procession and was the victim of lathi charges has now become a film star in Navajavan Film Co.'s "Chivalry" showing this week at Majestic Cinema. Playing with him is Miss Mumtaz in the heroine's role.**

## *INDIAN MUSIC STUDIED SYSTEMATICALLY AND PROGRESSIVELY.*

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**"Sangeet," A Quarterly Journal of Hindusthani Music., Lucknow. Re. 1-4.**

The first number of the "Sangeet," a quarterly journal of Hindusthani music, edited by Sri Krishna Narayan Ratanjankar Principal, Carris College, Lucknow indicates the long-felt importance and necessity and the long-sought facilities for the systematic and progressive study and discussion of Indian music. Most of the current discussions on Indian music reveal the antiquarian, the diffusively abstract and sentimental outlook and attitude that have already provided effective obstacles against the advancement, say, of Indian painting. Fortunately, this journal is free from the complacent outlook and attitude. It speaks of "a wider synthesis of the life" where "antagonistic" characteristics of art will disappear and "the artistic output of the work will be treated as a unity and not as monopolies." One day, the editors of the journal believe, they would be able to present it as a common meeting ground for music and musicians, East and West.

The members of the Morris College Music Association, chiefly responsible for the publication of journal, propose "to hold experimental demonstrations and to carry on research in the various departments of Indian Music as far as the resources of the Association would permit and to make the results available for criticism by publishing them in the Journal."

"Broad-casting, airways and political upheavals are," the journal states, "daily bring Europe and Asia closer together and the so-called 'conventionalism' of Eastern art is losing its intensity—It is now the turn of the East to know others, to make herself articulate and intelligible and by these processes have a bettter understanding of her own self."

Judged by the articles in its present number the journal reveals something specifically more fruitful than a mere rational and dispassionate outlook and attitude. "Hindusthani Music in the Making" "Colour and Form in Music", "Voice Culture in Music," "Music's Coming of Age" suggest the variety of subjects discussed in the journal. The songs, with text and complete notations, published at the end, the graphs and diagrams of the "Saranga Raga" and, above all, the comparative study of some of the leading Music Systems of 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries by Pandit Vishnu Narayen Bhatkhande place the study of Hindusthani music on a clear, sound and decisive basis.

Pandit Vishnu Narayen Bhatkhande's work is the work, essentially, of ellucidation, of the elimination of unessentials. His researches are not one continued hymn of unintelligible and unintelligent superlatives. His life-long mission has been to explain to re-build the permanent values of Hindusthani music, not to reproduce merely and mechanically its traditional conventions, its "scientific" accuracy or its clever virtuosilities and displays. He recognises that Indian music needs the vigour and vitality of art. So long as Pandit Vishnu Narayen Bhatkhande guides the journal, so long the journal can forge ahead helpfully and safely.

K. H. V.

## *ANOTHER WELCOME ENTERPRISE FROM BANGALORE.*

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**"Theatre", English Quarterly Devoted to Drama And Art, Bangalore, Re. 1-4.**

The "Theatre" published by the "Amateur Dramatic Association, Bangalore City and chiefly edited by Mr. Bhaskaran is another welcome enterprise in Indian periodical literature. The journal's main task would be "to bring the numerous talented art-exponents in India together on a common forum and to help to evolve out of such an impact and inter-change of ideas a rich and truly national dramatic ideal worthy of our past."

While the "Theatre" will "stand for all that is best, in Indian dramateurgy, it will chiefly focuss its attention on contemporary thought in the realm of drama, poetry and art."

The main mission of the "Theatre" will be "to re-build a New Indian Stage, shown of all its crudities and make-beliefs, intensely modern, yet essentially Eastern in spirit and purpose,—in a word an invigorating synthesis of the best cultural aspects of the East and the West."

These are the praiseworthy aims ideas and ideals of the new journal. The present space of these columns prevents the necessary detailed review of its contents. It will, therefore, be undertaken on a future occasion.

K. H. V.

## DANCE RECITAL

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### At The C. J. Hall

**Srimati Miravati Devi shaged a varied programme of new dances on Saturday before a select audience at the C. J. Hall. The dances were, some of them, solos and some in groups. The costumes were, most of them, carefully thoughout. The costume of the "Butterfly Dance" was, obviously out of tune with the other dances and the spirit of the programme Except for the arrangement of the orchestra and the drop curtain, the settings displayed a crowded filling of plants and pots which certainly left much scope for improvement.t The lighting suffered from a similar cause.**

**With these initial handicaps the dances could not have attained the effect aimed for them. Despite these handicaps the "Van Devata" "Vsha Andhera," "Brashakal" and "Firefly" succeeded in obtaining encouraging response from the audience. The last dance, which was encored, was indicative of the mood in which the audience left the Hall.**

## INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

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### Mofussill Studio

Mr . Shantaram who started shooting of the mythological picture (from the epic of "Ramayana") amout 10 months back, has now nearly completed the picture. He has taken the pains of depicture on the screen the actual spots (mentioned in the "Ramayana") which are new in ruins, preserved by the Government Archaeological Department Mr. Shantaram is now at Humpi with his staff. This place was the capital of Maharaja of Vijayanagar, once the powerful 'Hindu King' and also known as Kishkinda (the birth place of Hanuman, Commander of Sri Rama's troops). The leading parts in this record production are taken by Miss Kamala, Mis Leelavathi, and Prof. Mane. This will be released very soon by Mr. Babu Ray Poy at Majestic Cinema, (Prabhat Film Co., Kholapur).

The services of Miss Sulochana (Ruby Meyers) late of Imperial Film Co., has been engaged by the Maharastra Film Co., some time back to work in the picture "Baji-Bahadur." Mr. Chowdhary is to play the opposite.

Messrs. Haribai and Nanubhai through their combined efforts and continuous work of the staff, have completed 9 pictures in about six months. Four of the pictures have already been shown. "Flats of Steel" "Supreme Test" "Kingdom of Love." "The Opium Eater and Eternal Charmer" are awaiting release. The first one "Flats of Steel will be shown end this month of the West End. (Surya Film Co., Bangalore.)

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## *VALUE OF TALKIES FOR BRITAIN.*

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I suppose the great Roxy Cinema in Broadway must have been described in the "News-Chronicle" before to-day, but it will remain a standing wonder, none the less, to every Englishman seeing it for the first time. With its vast ornate foyer—not too ornate, for cinema architecture at its best is revealed here—its vaster auditorium, seating some 1,200 more than the Queen's Hall in London, and its proscenium that rises slowly into vision fully laden with its orchestra of over a hundred performers, it is an astonishing demonstration of the hights the movie can rise to in this world-centre of movie shows.

The feature that counts for my purpose to-day was the news-picture—a talkie—of the closing session of the Round Table Conference in London. That film must have been seen and heard in scores of picture-theatres up and down the United Kingdom. It was interesting, no doubt, to the casual spectator, for casual spectators have no access to St. James's Palace when diplomatic conferences are in progress, and the cinema must be their eyes and ears.

But in England a Round Table Conference picture is just a picture.

**OUR COUNTRY AS WE WOULD HAVE HER.**

In the United States it is something very much more. I know no one who went to the Roxy last night, for I dropped in alone without much premeditation, but "I find it hard to imagine that any American could have seen and heard that fragment of imprisoned history without being—perhaps unconsciously — profoundly impressed." In such a case as this the talkie has its supreme value.

The scene was of some interest. The words were momentous. Here in the centre of New York's dazzling night-life (and beside the brilliance of Broadway Piccadilly-circus seems almost murky) audience beyond audience—for news pictures are interpolated into every programme—listened to the distinctive and arresting diction of the Prime Minister of Great Britain conferring on India "the status of a Dominion in the British Commonwealth of Nations," pledging himself to carry through Parliament legislation to that effect, breaking into the familiar "my friends," and lowering his voice to a moving, peroration as he balanced against the difficulties and anxieties attendant on India's new status the pride and the honour it would bring her.

There was something in the picture that mattered more than

(Continued on page 10.)

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

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BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

A Clinical Meeting open to doctors will be held at the Union Rooms, to-day (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Dr. Sohrab H. Nanavutty, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., B.Hy., (Lon.), will read a paper on "The Rational Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus."

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

1-15 p.m.—Gramophone Records.

7-0 p.m.—Prof. K. D. Tendulker's vocal music.

CUTCHEE PRAJAKIYA PARISHAD

Under the auspices of Shri Cutchee Prajakiya Parishad a public meeting of Cutchee residents of Bombay will be held at Jawahar Bazaar, (Khauk Bazar.) to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

The Lalitakaladarsha Natak Mandali will stage Mr. B. V. Varerkar's Social Play "Sattecha Gulam" in the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road to-day (Wednesday) at 8-15 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of funds of the Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Marathi School, which was started in 1924 with only 60 pupils on roll and now there are 256 pupils (163 boys and 93 girls). The Annual income from fees and grant-in-aid is Rs. 3,300 and the expenditure is Rs. 6,000.

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

The annual Social and Inter-Communal Vegeterian Dinner of The Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held on Saturday, (21st inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Terrace of Blavatsky Theosophical Society's Premises, French Bridge, when All-India leaders will be present and a reception given to the members of the General Body and of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, who have been recently released from Jail. Members of the Brotherhood and students will be charged Rs. 1-8 per head and others Rs. 2. Tickets can be had at the Headquarters of the Brotherhood or at the Office of the Bombay Swadeshi League, French Bridge.

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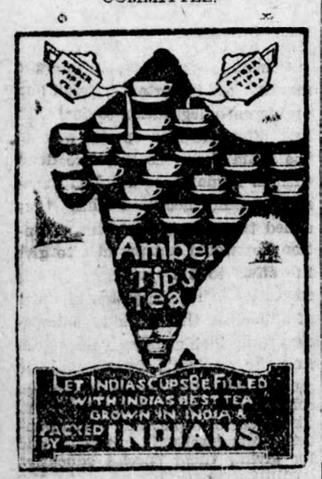


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## KOTAH SUCCESSION DISPUTE.

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### Settlement Arrived At.

A settlement was arrived at on Tuesday at the Bombay High Court, on the Original Side in the appeal filed by Goswami Maharaj Shri Dwarkeshlalji Vallabhraji against the decree of about rupees four lakhs, passed in favour of Goswami Maharaj Shri Govardhanlalji Yesodamandji (plaintiff) by the Hon. Mr. Justice H. J. Kania.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza A. A. Khan, after hearing the facts revealed by the Counsel for the appellant on Friday and Monday, observed that it was a case for compromise, so Counsel for the appellant took the permission of the Court to consult his client and the respondent and to inform their Lordships within half an hour if the settlement was possible. Consequently, the Court rose on Monday at 4 p.m. But as the parties could not inform Their Lordships of the settlement, the case was put on board for Tuesday, when Their Lordships were formally informed of the settlement arrived at.

A GODH-ADOPTION.

It will be recalled that Krishnavathi Vahuji of the Kotah Gadi adopted Goswami Maharaj Shri Damodarlalji of Nathdevara in 1918. It was a godh-adoption, peculiar to the sect, whereby the adoptee retains his position in the original family, in addition to the right he obtains of inheriting the property and performing all ceremonies in the adopted family. Accordingly the properties were transferred to the name of the said Damodharlalji. Being dissatisfied with him, as he would not come and officiate on the Gadi of Kotah, she adopted Goswami Maharaj Shri Dwarkeshlalji, the defendant, who is also the incumbent of small Gadi in Bombay.

In the meantime the properties stood in the name of Damodarlalji as a donee and not as a Godh-adoptee, as the properties were transferred as a gift.

PLAINTIFF'S CONTENTION

The plaintiff, who is the brother-in-law of the defendant, was asked to carry out the necessary changes for the transference of the properties in favour of the defendant by moving the Kotah State authorities. The plaintiff's story is that it was agreed that he was to be paid Rs. 5,00,000 as a remnueration for the work. But the fact, according to the defendant, is that the sum of Rs. 5,00,000 was to be paid in a lump sum out of the property, as an item of expenditure to be accounted for. As a first instalment Rs. 49,000 were paid with the express understanding. Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 90,000 were further paid in two more instalments.

The plaintiff failed to do the work assigned to him of getting the properties transferred. Afterwards the defendant got the properties transferred on his name by other and independant means. So the defendant's point is that the plaintiff is not entitled to a sum of Rs. 5,00,000. and that he should pay back the money received as the condition was not fulfilled.

The lower court granted to the plaintiff on 16th October 1930 a decree of about rupees four lakhs. (Rs. 2,60,000 being the balance plus interest and costs of the plaintiff).

SETTLEMENT HALF-WAY

The defendant filed an appeal against this decree. After hearing the fact of the case Their Lordships observed that it is a case for compromise. So after the consultation with both the parties it was announced that the settlement was arrived at halfway, the defendant having promised to pay to the plaintiff about Rs. 2.00,000 including interest and costs of the lower court.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai with Mr. Daphtary instructed by Messrs. Madhavji and Company appeared for the appelant and Mr. Taraporewalla with Mr. M. C. Setalvad instructed by Messrs Hiralal and Co. appeared for the respondent.

ORIENTAL G. S. L. ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The amount of New Life Assurance Business written by the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Limited last year was: 26.481 Policies Assuring Rs. 5,44,03,896.

### LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, March 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver (Forward) | 13 12 0 |
| Difference plus 6 annas. | |
| Silver (Ready) | 13 11 0 |
| Difference plus 6 annas. | |

Tone of Market:—India and China Bought.

### BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, March. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 39 9 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 39 13 0 |

## NO LOWERING OF INDEPENDENCE BANNER

### Workers' Protest Against Delhi Truce.

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To explain the implications of the Delhi Agreement in the light of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's speech and Mahatma Gandhi's addresses to foreign journalists, the Girni Kamgar Union in collaboration with the Committee of Action for Independence is arranging a series of public meetings in the City.

At the meetings held on Monday and Tuesday evening at Fergusson Road and DeLisle Road, Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, President of the Union, was in the chair and amongst the speakers were Messrs. S. Gaikwad, Tyab Shaikh, Banerjee of Lucknow and Jamal of the Bengal Jute Workers' Union.

In the course of their speeches, the speakers pointed out that the Delhi agreement was a virtual surrender of the Congress on the question of Independence. Looked at from the point of view of the workers of India, the commitment to Federal scheme of "Independence" meant the strengthening of British Imperialism in the country. Imperialism had realised that it was tottering in the country, under the pressure of starving masses who were revolting against it. As such it made concessions to the upper classes of Indian people in the form of "Federal" Government.

NOT FOR WORKERS."

One mill worker said that after he read Sardar Valabhbhai's speech in the vernacular newspapers, he was convinced that the Delhi agreement was not in the interest of the workers. The grim struggle of the last one year reminded him of the familiar saying: A noble king had demonstrated his overwhelming generosity by presenting to his subject a cocoanut without kernel.

Mr. Kandalkar reminded the Congress leaders of their speeches and statements immediately after the Prime Minister made his last speech at the Round Table Conference. They were in contrast with their present attitude and he had no other language than of condemnation of those Congressmen who had become the protagonists of R. T. C. which they had disowned only a few days earlier.

## MR. K, T, SHAH'S BOOK,

—:o:—

### Presented To The King.

We are informed by the publishers, Messrs. D. B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co., that Prof. K. T. Shah's recent publication "The Splendour That Was 'Ind'" was presented to His Majesty King George V.

### SUBURBAN RAILWAY FARES

—:o:—

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE

A public meeting of the residents of Parel, Dadar, Matunga and Sion will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at the LakhaWsi Nappu Hall, to protest against the proposed increase in Suburban Railway fares. Mr. Jehangir B. Bomanbehram will preside and Messrs. Gordhandas G. Morarji, B. G. Parelkar, M. V. Donde and others will address the meeting.

### "G. I. P. RAILWAYMAN" EDITOR ARRESTED FOR DEFAMATION

—:o:—

Mr. V. B. Purandhare, editor, "G. I. P. Railwayman," was arrested under I. P. C. 500, Defamation on Tuesday and released on bail. His case will be heard on 25th March before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate Court, Dadar.

### MYSORE ASSOCIATION BOMBAY

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above Association was held in the Association's premises at Matunga on Sunday last, when Mr. N. N. Iyengar, Ex-Professor, was in the Chair.

After the adoption of the audited balance Sheet and statement of accounts for the last year, the Secretary submitted the revised Rules and Regulations which were adopted unanimously.

A short social play in "Cauarese" was staged by the dramatic branch.

## MAULANA SAJJAD SAHEB'S APPEAL TO MAHATMA.

### Appointment Of A Day To Announce Armistice Terms.

(From A Correspondent.)

BANKIPORE, Mar. 10.

It is understood that Maulana Sajjad Saheb has wired to Mahatma Gandhi and Mufti Kifayatullah to appoint a day for announcing Armistice terms, throughout India, to relieve anxiety among masses, giving them an immediate programme.

## RE-OCCUPATION OF CONGRESS HOUSE

—:o:—

### Thursday's Spectacular Procession.

The Congress House, will be formally re-occupied to-morrow (Thursday), which is the first Anniversary of Gandhiji's historical march.

At 7-30 a.m. on Thursday a huge procession of the citizens will start from Mandvi Congress House. All the 25 "War Councils" of the B.P.C.C. will form the vanguard of this procession to be followed by Satyagrahi Volunteers.

The public will bring the rear. Special arrangements will be made for ladies.

The procession will start at 3 o'clock.

Immediately after, the National Flag will be hoisted, in the offices of the B.P.C.C. which will then be declared open for normal business. Citizens are requested to join the procession and make the ceremony a success.

B. P. C. C. NEW ELECTIONS

—:o:—

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Since the Ordinance declaring the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee unlawful is withdrawn, Bombay P. C. C. will now begin to function. Very soon fresh elections will be held, but some sort of provisional working arrangement will have to be made. To consider this question it is proposed to hold a meeting of all members of the B. P. C. C., who had officiated on 12th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

### ELECTION OF DELEGATES IN "C" WARD

—:o:—

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee held on the 9th inst. the following programme for the election of the delegates to the Karanchi Congress was unanimously decided upon:—

The District is entitled to send four delegates. According to the instructions received from the Congress President, out of these, two delegates will be elected in a public meeting of the jail returned Congress members to be held on the 17th instant at 8-30 p.m. in Dhubholkar Wadi (Kalbadevi Road).

The other two delegates will be elected by the ordinary election process on the 16th inst. between 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. in the committees office (Joshi Building, opp. Bhangwadi Theatre.

The nominations duly proposed and seconded for these elections should reach the office on or before the 14th inst. at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to be reckoned in every case. No application will be entertained after that date and time. All the Congress members of the District will have the right to vote. Messrs. Ganpatishanker Desai and Sevashanker Yagnik are appointed polling officers, no applicant should 'mention' whether he was to be elected from the jail-returned or otherwise.

## MR. H, D RAJAH NOT RELEASED.

—:o:—

### Wire To Mahatma.

The Secretary of the Bombay People's Battalion writes: —

Statement appearing in some of the newspapers regarding the release of Mr. H. D. Rajah, the commander of the People's Battalion unfounded. Another piece of news saying that Mr. Rajah has been removed to the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, from Yerovda Jail also seems to be without any foundation as the Hospital authorities do not confirm the news. Telegrams have been sent to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru and the Jail Superintendent regarding his release.

A soldier of the Battalion has been despatched to Poona this evening to confirm the news.

### WOMEN'S MEETING AND PROCESSION.

—:o:—

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

A public meeting of women will be held under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha to-morrow, (Thursday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jinnah Hall, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road. Sjt. K. F. Nariman and Sjt. K. P. Khadilkar will speak.

After the meeting the Sabha's Cottage will be opened and the National Flag will be hoisted.

The procession of women will start from Congress House and disperse at Madhavbag after the prayers.

## SATYAGRAHA AGAINST MAHATMA HIMSELF

—:o:—

### 'Sacrificed Not For Salt But For Independence."

A BOMBAY PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the newly formed Azad Party, a public meeting was held on the Azad Maidan on Tuesday evening to repudiate the Delhi truce. About 500 persons including a number of Congress volunteers mostly Muslims, who had been disbanded from the volunteer force, were present. Mr. Chowdhary Mahmood Sarvar presided.

Sardar Kevalsingh moved the resolution repudiating the Delhi agreement and expressing the determination "of all the Congress volunteers in Bombay to carry on the fight to the bitter end." The resolution further threatened Satyagraha against Mahatma Gandhi himself if he and the Congress persisted in the present attitude of compromise with the British Government.

OBJECTOR MOBBED.

There was an uproar when Sardar Ishwarsingh came on the platform and objected to the wording of the resolution. He said that "all the Congress volunteers of Bombay" were not present at the meeting and, therefore, the resolution must be altered and the word "all" should be dropped. The speaker addressed the meeting with difficulty. After the meeting was dissolved Sardar Ishwarsingh was followed by the Muslim section of the audience and mobbed.

Several speeches were made which described the Delhi truce as a betrayal of the country. Two speakers said that they joined the present movement and went to jail not to secure the right of preparing salt but to win independence and they would be satisfied with nothing less.

The original resolution was ultimately carried.

### DELEGATES FOR KARACHI.

—:o:—

F. WARD D.C.C. MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the original Managing Committee of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Friday the 13th inst. at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in Krishna Building Nos. 1 and 2 Poibavdi, Parel to elect the allotted number of delegates to the Karachi Congress and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

At the same place and at the same hour a meeting of all the released Satyagrahi Prisoners resident in the "F" Ward will be held to elect the alloted number of delegates from amongst themselves to the Karachi Congress.

### F. WARD D.C.C. RE-OPENING.

—:o:—

The re-opening ceremony of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will take place on Sunday the 15th inst. The exact time and place will be announced later on.

### DELEGATES FOR KARACHI.

—:o:—

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—

In to-day's papers there is an announcement from the President of Akali Dal that the executive of Ramgharia Shiromani Akali Dal has elected two delegates for Karachi, I beg to inform the citizens that in the absence of Sirdar Pratap Singh, I am the acting President of Akali Dal and no such communication to the press has passed from my hands. No organisations except the Congress Committees are entitled to elect delegates. I further inform the public that the Akali Dal has absolutely no connection with Ramgharia Shiromani Akali Dal and the Akali Dal shall not be responsible for any of their actions.

### "A" WARD D.C.C. RE-OPENING.

—:o:—

The Secretary "A" Ward Congress Committee writes:—

The Flag Hoisting ceremony will be performed by the President of "A" Ward, Mr. Moolraj Karsondas today (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. at 96, Bazar Gate St. Fort.

All volunteer's Corps of "A" Ward are requested to be present in uniform. A meeting of the Managing Committee of "A" Ward will be held at 7 p.m. to-day.

### LIQUOR AUCTION TO BE PICKETED AGAIN.

VILLE-PARLE, Mar. 10.

Swami Anand writes:—

The ladies of the Suburbna District who successfully picketed Bandra Auctions last month are going to picket to-day's auction at Mamlatdar Kutchery, Bandra.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Rajputana" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 12th inst.

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Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road.

Wednesday, 11th March, at 6 p.m.
Short Talk on
KARMA
Followed by Questions & Answers

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

The "Bombay Chronicle" SPECIAL NUMBER, which was intended to be published on 22nd instant, will be published on 29th inst.

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Press.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1931

## ANOTHER BREACH OF FAITH

—:o:—

The daily improving Indian situation has been turned nearly upside down by the report of what looks like Mr. Baldwin's political treachery. In the Parliamentary Debate on the Round Table Conference on January 26, Mr. Baldwin solemnly declared: "If ever I am called again to bear responsibility I will do all in my power ..... to ensure that co-operation and that working together in equal partnership to carry out the undertakings given again and again by the Government of this country." Only last week, in his speech at Newton Abbott he definitely stated on behalf of his party that, though they were not so far committed to any of the resolutions of the Round Table Conference, they had given "the pledge of an honest attempt..... to carry on the work of the Round Table Conference". And now we are told not only that Mr. Baldwin has decided that "the Conservatives will not be represented at the contemplated sitting of the Round Table Conference in India" but also that "the sensational decision was taken last week before the termination of the Irwin-Gandhi conversation." This means that on Friday last when Mr. Baldwin reiterated his pledge to carry on the work of the Round Table Conference he had already decided to non-cooperate with the Conference in India. That is why we call his conduct treachery. When a number of Conservative members of Parliament hailed the Gandhi-Irwin settlement securing Congress participation in the R. T. Conference and even sent a cable to the Viceroy congratulating him, Mr. Baldwin, their leader, knew that he had decided to back out of the Conference. It is a cowardly backing out, most reprehensible in the leader of a great Parliamentary Party and an ex-Premier. To Indians breach of faith on the part of British politicians is nothing new and they will know how to deal with the changed situation.

The Gandhi-Irwin settlement was based on the tacit understanding that all the important parties interested in the Government of India would put their heads together and evolve, if possible, a scheme of Government acceptable to India and Parliament. It would be dishonest quibbling to make out that it was not necessary for the Conservative Party to be represented at the Conference at this stage. If at the Conference the Congress cannot confront its extreme opponent and if possible come to an agreement, where is the need of its staging an academic debate? Besides, if the Conference debates are protracted it would be hard for the Congress, even if possible, to carry on a campaign outside the Conference; and after all there will be nothing like finality about the conclusions of the Conference. A quiescent Congress, engaged indefinitely in verbal inconclusive discussions may suit the reactionaries admirably but would spread demoralisation all over the country. We trust Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the Working Committee will soon consider the relation of Mr. Baldwin's conduct to the conditions of the Truce. Though Mr. Baldwin cunningly took care to publish his decision after Lord Irwin's settlement, he has in effect sadly let down a Viceroy of his own party. We shall watch with interest how Lord Irwin will respond to Mr. Baldwin's breach of faith.

It is a strange irony that while Mahatma Gandhi, the erstwhile Prince of Non-cooperators, is courageously supporting every term of the Truce, the leader of a Party that delivered any number of sermons on the duty of cooperation should have wantonly embarked on a policy of non-cooperation with a Conference suggested by the Commission appointed by himself. The links of truce, forged with tremendous difficulty are thus subjected to such a strain that the weaker links may at any time snap and give rise to a grave crisis. Whether such a contigency arrives immediately or not, it is in any case essential for the Congress to be fully prepared for it. We have already urged with good grounds that, even apart from the situation created by Mr. Baldwin, the Congress should be prepared for war while earnestly preparing for peace through negotiations. Congress resources in men and money may not be now mobilised for aggressive purposes but should be kept handy for an emergency and should also be employed for constructive purposes. In fact if the Congress is so prepared, it will not matter very much whether the Conservatives attend the Conference or not. Half a dozen Congressmen and about as many plenipotentiaries of British Government should suffice to draw up a treaty between India and Britain.

## NO FRESH TAXATION

—:o:—

The summary rejection by the Bombay Legislative Council of the Court Fees Bill placed Government in a quandary. They were not prepared for the revolt of the Sind group, but as this group gave effective expression of their desire to side with other non-official members in resisting the move to impose fresh taxation upon an already over-burdened tax-payer, the Government of Bombay have changed their tactics. They have dropped the idea of introducing the Succession Duties Bill this session but they hope, it is rumoured, to bring up the other money bills this session, again introducing the Court Fees Bill in its old form and also the measure for amendment of the Stamp Act. They hope to get them through because they believe that the sop thrown to the non-official members of the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee, with a non-official majority, will win back the recalcitrants to the official bloc.

We would urge upon non-official members to resist strongly every measure to impose fresh taxation. Let them not be carried away by the proposal to appoint a Retrenchment Committee. What they must demand is retrenchment by Government immediately in their Reserved Departments. The Sathe Committee, appointed by a previous Legislature, pointed out the feasibility of making effective cuts in these departments to the tune of 90 lakhs. The present Legislature must demand from Government what they have done in this direction. And why should not the salaries of the Members of Council and the Ministers be reduced by ten per cent. at least? Let the Bombay Dyarchy show its keenness for retrenchment by making a voluntary offer of self-denial, as the Home Member in the U. P. Government did. There is considerable room also for the abolition of superfluous posts in the Higher Services and members of these Services must themselves come forward to agree to a reduction in their salaries. The money bills the Government of Bombay desire to get through the Legislature are not "innocuous," as is suggested in some quarters. They will result in increasing the hardships of the tax-payer.

## MAKE IT EQUITABLE

—:o:—

The Secretary to the Railway Board has addressed a letter to the Agents of State Railways in this country laying down certain general principles regarding the retrenchment they are asked to effect in their staff. Those general principles are theoretically sound. The inefficient are to be weeded out, those nearing superannuation are to be retired, those who have short service, if it is not "connected twelve months service," have to bear the effects of the retrenchment axe. The retrenchment is not to be effected in a manner detrimental to communities, "not at present adequately represented in railway services." This is a reasonable proposition, but the Agents will have to take special care that the translation into practice of this proviso does not lead to favouritism. But we hope the retrenchment will begin radically from the top and amongst the staff under the immediate employment of the Railway Board themselves. It was recently pointed out in the Assembly by a number of non-official members that in this 'Imperial' service there is ample room for doing away with a number of posts.

## PRACTICAL HELP.

—:o:—

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel performed the opening ceremony on Monday of the "Swadeshi Market" at Kalbadevi Road. About 125 shops in the old Morarji Gokuldas Market have now been converted into a market purely for the sale of Swadeshi articles. This enterprise was the outcome of the labours in the cause of Swadeshi of Mrs. Munshi, who in co-operation with Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw, N. H. Belgaumwala and Shantikumar, brought the scheme to successful fruition. Sardar Vallabhbhai in his inaugural address paid a well-deserved tribute to Bombay merchants and feelingly referred to the financial sacrifices they had made. We hope a number of them will find in the "Swadeshi Market" a centre for reorganising their business, stocking only Swadeshi goods, which if they co-operate with nationalist organisations in advertising them effectively, should find a ready sale.

## TRIFLES.

—:o:—

Addressing the Vanar Sena of Ahmedabad, Mahatmaji is reported to have monkeyed with a garland presented to him. Really the spirit of the Vanar is infectious!

• • • • •

Congress House has been restored to B.P.C.C. The days of Rimmer are after all over!

• • • • •

Almost all the Satyagrahi prisoners are released. Nobody feels the release more than Police Court reporters and the Magistrates. I am told that on Monday the courts did not meet after lunch. It looks as if Satyagraha alone kept the Magistrates going!

• • • • •

Mr. Baldwin has backed out of R.T.C. Nothing became him like his leaving it. The camouflage of All-party representation at the R. T. C. was at the most a companionate marriage. Even Indian Liberals viewed it with misgivings. It could not stand even the trial period. Delhi proved the Waterloo of this unholy coalition.

• • • • •

"Greater Bombay is not growing as quickly as Greater Calcutta" complains the "Times of India". The reasons are obvious. You lure the citizens to perform "Hijrat" to the suburbs by advertising cheap and efficient railway service, and the moment they cross Tilak Bridge, there comes the proposal to add to the local Railway fares. With this "Back-Bay" psychology of the Railway authorities, the prospects of "Greater Bombay" cannot be bright.

• • • • •

According to Sardar Vallabhbhai, the edifice of Swaraj is based on four pillars—Swadeshi, Swadharma, Swaman and Swabasha. A crusade against the "triple-safeguards" of the R. T. C. scheme ends in quadrupling!

• • • • •

It is more than a month since Barnett had a bad fall from Shipshape in the Chevelry Handicap. His foot had be ampulated with the result the "turf-fraternity" has lost a popular Jockey and one of the leading horsemen in India. Barnett has had a long and successful career as a jockey and has been associated with racing in Bombay for many years. He has won many important races and has been particularly successful with Arabs. He has always been a favourite with the public who would back his mounts with confidence. His name is in the mouth of every punter and last Saturday. I was bombarded with questions regarding his future. This is surely an index of the popularity of Barnett.

• • • • •

The unfortunate fall occurred near the five furlong post and since then, there have been many versions of how the accident occurred. I thought that the W. I. T C. would have ordered an inquiry in the matter, considering the serious nature of the injury to the jockey and the animal. Since the Stewards have upto this time kept "mum", I would gently remind them of the duty they owe to the public. I am sure their reputation will be considerably enhanced if they take the public into their confidence by publishing their findings, if they have already inquired into it or by ordering a prompt inquiry, in case they have not done so. Needless to say public opinion is very keen on this matter.

K. A. C.

## FREEDOM

Freedom's rising sun is calling,
Are there any who won't listen?
Over Slavery's night appalling,
Dewdrops of his glory glisten.
Flowers of his inspiration
Shed their fragrance far and near,
Man, as superman they fashion,
Woman, as more than his peer.
Sisters, wake up and be doing,
Bringing gifts of world-wide homage.
Freedom's blessings are persuing
Kesari Saris' dauntless courage.
Soon your sufferings will be raising
Temples of a new religion;
Soon your children will be chasing
Sunbeams of a brighter vision
Brothers, wake up and be blowing
Freedom's trumpet, thunder-riven,
Gather while you can, the glowing
Gold of life, to service given.
Tears of Freedom's trampled heart,
Fires of her new-wakened soul
All the world will soon impart
Knowledge of life's higher goal.

—SEVIKA.

# PROBLEMS OF INDIAN FEDERATION.

—:o:—

## AN ALTERNATIVE SCHEME.

IV*

(BY PROF. H. R. BHATEJA.)

The scheme of Federation described in previous articles presumes bicameral Federal Legislature, with a view to provide representation for both the Governments and people of the Federating States. In view of the imperfect development of popular institutions in the Indian States, it was thought desirable to give all effective power and influence to the Upper Chamber representing Governments, and give only a negative influence to the Lower Popular House representing the Legislative Councils of British India and the States. It is, however, possible that some of the Indian States ight fight shy of a Papular House, even with such limited functions, and would perhaps, in strict conformity with their historical traditions, prefer to do without one altogether. This is unfortunate, as a Popular Federal Chamber, without affecting in the least their real powers, would appeal to the sentiments and imagination of a united India, asd would give an element of permanence to the new Constitution. It would have the further advantage of enabling British India, provided the Popular House was elected on a population basis, to give the Indian States excessive representation in the Chamber that really matters, the Upper Federal House. But some Indian States' dislike of a Popular Legislature is so great that they would rather forego these advantages than accept, in however limited a form, the principle of popular representation. Since our object is to devise an acceptable and not a theoretically-perfect Constitution, an alternative scheme of Federation becomes necessary.

**A UNICAMERAL FEDERAL CHAMBER.**

If the Popular Chamber is not wanted, the Federal Legislature will have to be inevitably bicameral. In such a Chamber it is out of question that British India should concede majority representation to the Federating States, as in the old German Constitution, and in the scheme outlined above. It is inconceivable that 250 million British Indians would place themselves at the mercy of 70 million subjects of Indian States. All that may be expected is that a representation slightly in excess of their population may be granted to the smaller States. It would perhaps be best to distribute seats in accordance with the proportion of delegates for the Round Table Conference, or, if this is considered to be too arbitrary, on the basis of population, with a weightage in favour of the smaller Salute and Treaty States. If every million of population or fraction over half a million counted for one seat, every Treaty State gets one seat at least, irrespective of population, and the non-Treaty Salute States, non-Salute States and Estates and Jagirs are represented in rotation by 18, 12 and 1 seats respective. As suggested in the bicameral scheme, the composition of the Federal Chamber would be as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| British India | 248 seats. |
| Hyderabad Deccan | 12 " |
| Mysore | 6 " |
| Kashmir | 3 " |

(Continued on Page 11.)

*Previous articles appeared on February 21, March 2 and March 7 respectively.

# MR. CHURCHILL AND A HALF-NAKED FAKIR.

## A POINT OF VIEW.

(By K. D. Shroff)

Mr. Churchill has called Mr. Gandhi a half-naked fakir in his fury and venomous contempt but, as a matter of fact, he has used unwittingly correct epithets for this great man which add greatly to his glory.

Mr. Churchill does not know the difference between the greatness of an humble fakir and of an immaculately dressed conceited autocrat. Mr. Gandhi is half-naked because he has renounced all the attractive material things; he is a fakir because he is not selfish and self-centred and does not believe in potency of pomp, pride and material greatness. A well-dressed arrogant autocrat has no access to the inmost recesses of the hearts of men—not even of his kith and kin though he may have an ephemeral sway over others; his blurred vision cannot penetrate into the realms lying beyond the two moving balls set in his stubborn head, while this humble half-naked fakir's soul radiates all around and in all "Fe" stands for "faqa" meaning and warmth in the hearts throbbing far beyond his lonely hut, in the nooks and corners of the world and his inner vision can penetrate into those mysterious regions which are beyond the ken of power-blind people.

**CONNOTATION OF THE WORD "FAKIR".**

Mr. Churchill in his conceit perhaps, does not know that a self-centred headstrong autocrat is sooner or later despised and shunned for his arrogant, unreasonable, tyrannical, obnoxious, cunning, raving, aggressive, tactless methods which the letters of the word "autocrat" signify while a carefree, selfless fakir is admired and adored for his piety, purity and universal sympathy (spiritual essences) and because he has the qualifications of a fakir which are implied in meanings of the four letters "fe, "kaf," "ye," and "re" that compose the word "fakir." 'Fe stands for "faqa" meaning fasting, "kaf" stands for "kanaat" meaning "contentment," "ye" stands for "yade-khuda" meaning "prayer" and "re" stands for "rayazat" meaning devotion. In the case of this fakir jails have often been the places of his pilgrimage wherein at times he fasts, remains in full contentment and prays for the salvation of the unhappy people. For Mr. Churchill Whitehall and clubs are the temples wherein he indulges freely in scathing attacks on those whom he considers his or his country's enemies.

**QUERY FOR CHURCHILL.**

Let Mr. Churchill compare himself, his power and popularity with Mr. Gandhi, his power and popularity. By power is meant here "the magnetic power of attraction" and not the "repelling, dispersing, destructive, military, naval or aerial power", of which, those, who possess it, can well boast and strike terror into the hearts of the opponents. With this power Mr. Churchill can easily crush this humble fakir and devastate a country which may carry on civil disobedience by marching his "army from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin" but he will stand condemned in the eyes of the world for ruining the helpless country fighting for her primary rights and his own dominating country by destroying the sources of her wealth. Will he ever achieve the greatness of this naked fakir by his fulminations and means of repression during his existence or after his existence? His disgraceful outbursts, ill-fitting a statesman of a civilized nation, show where he stands before a man whom he denounces like a giddy-brained tyrant.

**CONSULT IRWIN.**

When Lord Irwin returns to England, let Mr. Churchill ask him what he really thinks of this selfless fakir, what power he wields, what heart he possesses, whether the poison of hatred bubbles in his heart as in his own (Mr. Churchill's). Let him ask Lord Irwin if the splendour of his viceregal palace was in any way dimmed by the stepping up of this half-naked fakir or quite a different view, unseen before, was presented; ask him if he was ashamed to hold a peace parley with this humble mendicant or glad to study the man more closely and form his own opinion about him. It is Lord Irwin who alone can explain to Mr. Churchill who this half naked fakir is and what sort of a fakir he is.

It is no use letting loose one's passions like so many furies when pomp and power which generate them are going to vanish one day leaving their tormenting stings. Senseless ravings and unbending pride and prestige do not help the cause; justice sincerity and generosity can alone adjust the disturbed conditions. When power bends, it adds to its dignity and commands general reverence. In the humility of the great lies the power to command willing obedience.

There is time for everything but everything in its time. It is yet time for Mr. Churchill to learn some useful lessons of life and politics from the half-naked fakir. No human power but time alone will establish the general peace, reconciling the conflicting mentalities. Till then we have to hope and pray. Let us pray to God to inspire the conflicting parties with the will to change the mentality and bring about honourable peace for the welfare of both Britain and India.

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

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**The Palestine Tangle.**

The "Near East and India" is jubilant. It has consistently supported the Jewish view of the Palestine problem. After the recent 'volte face' of the MacDonald Government, in repudiating its previous solicitude for the Arab claims by a laboured explanation of the policy enunciated in its "White Paper" of October last, the journal observes: "Dr. Weizmann, with that cleverness and perseverance which have marked his career, has gained a conspicuous victory. His position and prestige are re-established. Jewish co-operation, in the matter of financing the 'up-building of Palestine' is now assured." The Arabs knew what this financial co-operation means. A recent message stated that they are already taking steps to non-cooperate with the Jews, fearing that the unrestricted flow of Jewish capital and the concessions the Mandatory Power is likely to make to the Jewish industrial magnates mean further encroachment upon their rights of economic and political expansion.

**Khaddar And Boycott.**

If there are still any Indians who are not convinced of the economic and political utility of Khaddar, they will do well to study carefully the speech delivered by Dr. P. C. Ray in opening the All-India Khaddar Exhibition at Trichinopoly on Sunday last, and published in these columns in Tuesday's issue. Most Indians feel now that Khaddar has passed the stage of controversy and now needs only wide business organisation. The All-India Spinners' Association will, no doubt, continue this work now with redoubled vigour with the aid of its old workers who were caught in the Civil Disobedience campaign and are now released. The Association needs to have many more working centres under its control than it has now. The Congress Committees and institutions like the Desha Sevika Sangha should now be able to assist the A. I. S. A. to a much greater extent in constructive Khaddar work than was possible during the last several months. To Earl Winterton, who is most anxious to ascertain whether the economic boycott in India would continue, we would only say that, whatever may be the success of the boycott of other foreign goods, foreign cloth is doomed for ever in India.

**Abolish Grazing Fees.**

Several members of the Bombay Legislative Council rightly urged the Forest Department to abolish or reduce grazing fees, which in several places were too high for the poor villagers to pay. The light-hearted reply of Mr. S. T. Kambli, the Minister for Forests, that the grazing fees were extremely low and did not involve any hardship only shows his incapacity to appreciate the extreme poverty of the villagers who have to pay the fees. If there were no serious hardship in the case, thousands of villages would not have started Forest Satyagraha by refusing to pay grazing fees at any cost. The least that Government can do is to suspend grazing fees this year in view of extreme agricultural depression. However, if the villagers are well-organised and self-assertive, they will be able to get the relief which the Legislative Councillors fail to get for them. They should also be made to realise that full and lasting relief to them would be possible only under Swaraj.

**First Offenders.**

A member of the Concil of State moved an important resolution urging early legislation to deal with first offenders in a special way on the same lines as they are dealt with in England. As usual, Government readily accepted what they called the principle of the resolution but would not promise to give full effect to the "principle" of the resolution. They suggested all sorts of difficulties that timidity, callousness and inefficiency can suggest. And the academic debate came to an end with the mover of the resolution quietly withdrawing it. The need for separating first offenders from habitual criminals and for giving them special educative treatment is so obvious that any Government responsible to the people would have initiated the reform of their own accord without any ado. By their own failure to discriminate in favour of first offenders the Government have added many to the terribly long and growing list of habitual offenders.

# Ahmedabad's Rousing Welcome To "Bapuji."

## 10 MAUNDS OF YARN AND GOLDEN TAKLI PRESENTED.

## *PURSE OF RS. 70,000 COLLECTED.*

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 10.

As pre-arranged Mahatmaji gave an address on the river bank this evening, when about a lakh of men and women assembled. People began pouring in three hours before and even the bridge over the river was overcrowded, traffic being stopped.

The meeting was the first of its type in the annals of Satyagraha, volunteers finding it impossible to manage. Even Mahatmaji took more than 20 minutes to reach the mandap, which was erected as his seat, where he remained standing till the national songs of Prof. Khare and other girls were over.

SHAKEN THE EMPIRE

The President of the Reception Committee then read the address in which she said that a feeling of honour and admiration were overpowering them at this time when they were receiving Gandhiji after 12 long months' absence. The history of these 12 months has unique inasmuch as people, both young and old, men and women were prepared to lay down their lives and go to jail regardless of repression and hard jail life.

LEAD TO NOBLE PATH.

Ahmedabad has given its quota to the nation's sacrifice which shook the very foundation of the greatest Empire.

Truth, non-violence and purity of soul have shown the way to the unprecedented success of yours even in politics. We support the Delhi Agreement and hope to reach our goal through your guidance. May God give you long life to lead the world to noble paths. We place before you what could be gathered and the rest will be given afterwards.

After the address was read it was declared that Rs. 70,000 were collected and about ten maunds of yarn was also gathered. A gold takli was presented by the local youths to Mahatmaji. It was auctioned and it fetched Rs. 1,000.

Speaking, Mahatmaji said that he was glad to see the enthusiasm of Ahmedabad, but he would not be able to explain the Delhi agreement, which was his desire to explain.

That agreement had gone as long a way as it could, according to his and the Working Committee's opinion.

Swarajya is not obtained by way was it other than Satyagraha has been found out. The Delhi agreement does not come in the way of Lahore resolution and truce has been made to secure that goal. Hindus, Muslims, Christians and others must now unite. The Congress will get additional strength by this union.

## MAHATMAJI AMONG THE VANARS.

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### Tribute To Their Part In Movement.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 10.

Since the arrival of Mahatmaji last night, joy pervaded the atmosphere and to-day people were anxious to have his 'darshan' at any cost. Festivity was the order of the day. In the morning, according to programme, he delivered a lecture at Vadi near the vegetable market before the Vanar Sena.

MESSAGE TO THE VANARS.

Mahatmaji arrived punctually amongst the acclamations of the public in general, and Vanars in particular. He delivered his address at nine, before ten thousand Vanars, among whom young girls with saffron clothes and banners attracted attention. On account of the unprecedented rush, Mahatmaji was admitted from behind the Vadi which was adorned with national flags with an elevated seat for Mahatmaji in the centre. After his arrival the saffron clothed girls welcomed him with a salute to the flag.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

The meeting being overcrowded, Mahatmaji's voice could not reach the audience. Appealing to the Vanars to remain silent, he unfurled the national flag. In a short address to the Vanars, he told them that it was for them to remain in the forefront, as they had sung. "The history of the world speaks loudly about the actions of children. So I expect much from you. Vanar Sena came into being after my being jailed. I also blessed them from behind the bars, hearing about their activities. you have not yet fulfilled my expectations, because I expect much from you in the struggle ahead. In conclusion, he appealed to boycott foreign cloth at any cost and take up spinning and weaving work.

The audience laughed a great deal in conclusion, when a girl who went to garland him was puzzled by him by twisting the ends of the garland here and there, after the garland had gone halfway in his head. Accidentally, Sardar Vallabhbhai with a stick in hand came to the meeting. On his arrival, Gandhiji laughed to find Sardar with a stick. Inquiries later on showed that Sardar was slightly injured and was using the stick as a crutch. Gandhiji was taken to the upper story of the Vadi, whence he satisfied the public by giving 'darshan' with folded hands.

ROUSING RECEPTION.

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### Crowds Become Mahatma-mad.

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AHMEDABAD, March 10.

Travelling in ordinary third class compartment like one of lowliest Gandhiji in his Roman like toga was a striking picture. By his side stood a tall statuesque and whiterobed figure of Miraben, waiting upon the mystical leader as she upon a king. Almost at every station on the route as the train pulled up hundreds of Gandhiji's followers struggled frantically to gain places on the running board, on buffers, even on the roofs of coaches of the train. In the stampede many suffered minor injuries; that nobody was killed in the mad rush to do homage to Mahatmaji is regarded as a miracle.

Along the entire route crowds of Gandhiji's followers vied with one another in showering gifts, garlands, flowers and other tokens upon their diminutive leader. In one instance one ardent nationalist handed Gandhiji a cheque for Rs. 1000. In some districts along the route, American tournalists accompanying Gandhiji were mistaken for Britishers and jeered and booed, while one of them was spat upon. The Nawab of Palanpur boarded a train about five miles from Palanpur and accompanied Gandhiji for some distance. The rivalry among Ahmedabad millowners to secure Gandhiji as their guest was so great that Mahatmaji has decided to spend one day at the home of Ranchhodlal Amritlal and one day at the residence of Ambalal Sarabhai.—A. P.

## MISMANAGEMENT IN ARMY

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(Continued from page 1)

which means that you hardly got even ten per cent. value in return for what India originally spent. But mark the observation of this Committee. It would be interesting to have similar figures every year. I say interesting, to whom? Interesting is the last word to use for this colossal indication of mismanagement in Military Department. (Applause.)

LAST OF THE TROJAN'S

Then we look at the contracts. We find the Army Department has a code of its own. Alterations are made in contracts after they are entered to the advantage of a third party." "A big salaam to the Colonel Sahib and there is alteration in contract. I am surprised in view of this record that the military accounts Committee says it is gratified at the smallness of the irregularities but that there is scope for closer and more correct estimates. I charge them with being lax and extravagant. My friend Sir George Schuster is going to be the last of the Trojans. There is not going to be another Finance Member of that kind in this country. He came with high hopes but the Finance Member would have to be much more fierce-looking to colleagues sitting by his side if he is not to leave us with one more task undone and one more frustrated."

WASHED OUT

Continuing Mr. Mudaliar warned the Finance Member that they would not vote extra taxation and that he should meet his deficit mainly from the Military Budget. They did not wish to make indiscriminate cuts and left it to the Finance Member to balance the Budget. As regards Indianisation he referred to a recent speech of the Commander-in-Chief where he had said that previous Committee's Reports would be washed out.

He did not know what this expression meant. Rawlinson Military Requirements Committee and the Government of India's unanimous despatch of 1921 proposed that Indianisation of the Army should be completed in 28 years.

IN 300 YEARS!

"If by washing out is meant that the present military experts think that this Indianisation should take 300 years then we do not accept this definition of washing out. But if it means that whereas the Government of India was prepared in 1921 when there were no mention of self-Government for India as immediate objective scheme for twentyeight years could be devised now a much quicker process would be evolved then we agree to that definition. Defence Committee of Round Table Conference unanimously supported substantial Indianisation.

STRONG PROTEST.

I also record my protest against the statement that Indian sepoy must have confidence in leadership of Indian officers. You are practically carrying on agitation and sowing the seed of discord between sepoys and their future officers. It is not fair to the scheme of Indianisation or to the Indian sepoy. Finally I claim that the Finance Member must be able to assert himself to see that military expenditure bears co-relation to economy effected elsewhere." (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. J. N. Aggarwal strongly pressed for the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst without further delay and hoped that admission to college would be on restricted basis which it had been hitherto. He referred to several cases of hardships such as expulsion without adequate grounds which had taken place in working of Cantonments Act.

N. W. FRONTIER.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed urged that India's Northwestern Frontier boundary should be defined and therefore they should neither go forward nor backward, and thereby make a large saving on Frontier defences.

Mr. Arthur Moore was sorry to find that though two years had passed, there had been no redistribution of military expenditure or reconstruction of the relations between the army and the air force with a view to securing greater efficiency at less cost. He hoped however that a good result in this direction would follow from the labours of the Howell Committee, now examining the subject. His group would not therefore support Mian Shah Nawaz's cut at this stage. "But in supporting the Government, I should make it quite clear that I consider the situation serious. This military expenditure is practically breaking our backs and I am convinced that we are not getting value for our money. (Hear Hear). A position which is unsafe can be made safe at less cost. Great Britain spends half of her defence expenditure on air forces while we in India spend one-twentyfifth.

ARMY'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Young, the Army Secretary, replying to the debate, said that there was no justification for the criticism that the Inchcape cuts were not adopted. The Inchcape Committee proposed a Military Budget of 57 crores. There was a reduction of one crore owing to exchange benefits and the remaining saving was due to fall in prices and economy. He wondered whether the House realised that while all countries after the War had increased military expenditure. India had steadily reduced it.

He said that in Russia it had risen from 41 million sterling to 84 millions. The savings made were genuine and would have been more but for the Civil Disobedience Movement, which cost the army senvetyone lakhs.

WHY SERVICE RIFLES WERE NOT GIVEN TO U. T. C.

Referring to the University Training Corps, Mr. Young said that the Government had no objection to give service rifles to the Corps provided they were kept in proper custody. In fact these service rifles were issued, but the University authorities had unanimously preferred drill rifles because of the inconvenience in the matter of the upkeep and custody of service rifles. As regards other questions raised regarding the Territorial Force, these were under consideration.

Continuing Mr. Young said that the Government had already decided to give effect to the recommendations of the Round Table Conference regarding substantial Indianisation. They had asked the Secretary of State to define whether the term "committee of experts" meant professional men such as military educational and financial experts, and they had received a reply from the Secretary of State, replying to the criticisms made during the debate.

INDIANISATION.

Mr. Young said that the Military Requirements Committee had specifically asked that its report should never be published. It did not put forward any scheme of Indianisation which was not within its terms of reference but mentioned the subject as one of great importance. A scheme was later prepared but military officers under General Shea's chairmanship and this scheme had now been published.

The Government had already taken action on the Sandhurst Committees report and had found that during the past three examinations the required number of candidates was forthcoming, so that there would now be scope for a substantial move forward. The Skeen Committee had proposed that the Indian Sandhurst should be established by 1933. The Government hoped to do that by 1932. They need not wait till the entire buildings were set up and could start the College in a temporary home till the permanent building was ready.

EXPELLED FROM CANTONMENTS.

As regards those expelled from Cantonments in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement, the Government had issued instructions to all Cantonment authorities that as a result of last week's settlement all those expelled should be allowed unconditionally to return to the cantonments.—A. P.

## *AGA KHAN HOCKEY.*

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### *Lusitanians' Surprising Defeat.*

The defeat of the Lusitanian Sporting Club in the preliminary round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, came as a staggering surprise to their numerous supporters. For many years this well known Goan Hockey Team has been feared by their opponents in the Cup ties, and the public always turn out in large numbers in anticipation of a first class exhibition of Hockey. Pitted against the Cathedral High School, victory seemed assured, but in underrating their opponents the Lusitanians paid the penalty.

The schoolboys attached from the onset and seven minutes after the bully of Ring obtained the first goal. When Otto equalised for the Lusitanians matters seemed to be in favour of the Goans, but Ring was again responsible for pting his side ahead. The teams crossed over with the Cathedral boys leading by 2 goals to 1.

In the second half both goals were visited in turn, and Gordon saved several shots when the Cathedral defence had been penetrated. To-wards the close of the game the schoolboys cleared the coast and hung on to their lead.

The following were the teams:

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Gordon: Harris and Mahar: Haskell: Page and Clarke: Cooper: Cohen: Ring: Sherren and Arratoon.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.

V. Pereira: Carvalho and Dominic: Pontes: Nepo and C. Albuquerque: Otto: F. Pereira: Effy: Robert and Irish.

REFEREES.

Messrs. Lees and Nagporewalla. The first match between the B. B. and C. I. Rly. "B" and the Dadar Rangers ended in a draw, each side scoring once.

## REWARDS FOR THE POLICE.

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### Interpellations In The Commons

LONDON, March 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clifton Browne asked what steps had been taken to show the appreciation of the British and Indian peoples of the work of the police in India and whether the Government of India were protecting their homes and belongings.

Mr. Benn replied that local Governments had paid many well-deserved tributes to the manner in which Indian police had behaved in circumstances of great difficulty and special allowances had been sanctioned in several provinces. He trusted that the danger of the nature suggested in the second part of the question no longer existed. Mr. Benn informed Mr. Clifton Browne that no settlement had yet been reached with the Afridis, but that there was some reason to believe that the influence of the Peace Party amongst them was growing. The road defence works were continuing with very little interference.

Mr. Clifton Browne asked if the Commander-in-Chief was satisfied that the forces were adequate in "view of the dangerous time coming in summer."

Mr. Benn replied that plans which were considered adequate were being carried through without trouble.—Reuter.

## Latest Cottor Prices.

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(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, March 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate ... | 11.29 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 11.25 |
| Difference ..... | —4 |
| Previous Closing Rate | 11.18 |
| Difference | —11 |

Broach Expectation A/M. Rs. 208

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

Liverpool. March 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate ... | 6.05 |
| To-day's Opening Rate ... | 5.96 |
| Difference ..... | —9 |
| To-day's Closing Rate ... | 5.94 |
| Difference ..... | —11 |

## *GANDHIJI WOULD NOT ATTEND R. T. C.*

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### *If Truce Terms Were Rejected.*

### *PROCEEDING TO BORSAD.*

AHMEDABAD, March 10.

Mr. Gandhi was interviewed by a group of journalists this afternoon. Asked what he would do if Karachi Congress rejected the truce terms Mr. Gandhi said he would not be then called to attend the Round Table Conference. He saw the Viceroy not as Mr. Gandhi but as a Congressman.

NEW OCCUPATION

Asked if he would visit his Ashram Mr. Gandhi said he could not go, because the inmates of the Ashram would drive him out if he went there. He would stay wherever he could get on "bhiksha" (food). He could return to the Ashram only if a constitution acceptable to the Congress was achieved at the Round Table Conference.

PAYING LAND REVENUE

Asked if he would advise peasants to pay land revenue Mr. Gandhi said peasants had pledged to pay land revenue when Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel directed them to do so. They would not do what he (Mr. Gandhi) directed them to do.

HIS PROGRAMME

Mr. Gandhi is leaving Ahmedabad on Thursday morning. He will proceed to Borsad in a motor car and visit different villages in Kaira District for two days. He will then proceed by rail to Surat District where he will tour for two days. He will proceed to Bombay on March 16 and stay there for three days.—A. P.

## SWARAJ OF THE MASSES

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### "PREPARE FOR STRUGGLE AHEAD"

### Baroda Youth Conference.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KADI, Mar. 10.

The first session of the Baroda State Youth Conference met at 4 p.m. in Praja Mandal Shamania under wild scenes of enthusiasm. Sjt. Rohit Mehta of the Gujarat College-Strike reputation was invited to conduct the deliberations. Thousand of youths from all parts of Baroda State had mustered strong in Kadi. Sjt. Rangildas Kapadia was at first elected to preside but being away in Delhi he could not accept the presidentship, and Sjt. Rohit Mehta's acceptance of the eleventh hour offer was hailed with enthusiasm. Miss Rahyana Tyebji was Chairman of the Reception Committee. This fact was equally responsible for the great success of the session. Sjt. A. V. Thakkar, Dr. Sumant, Sjt. C. J. Sutaria, Smt. Savita Trivedi, Shardaben Mehta, Sjt. Rangildas Kapadia, Ganesh Sane and Harilal Parekh were present. Miss Tyebji delivered an inspiring address in Urdu commencing with Shariats from the "Quran". Sjt. Rohit Mehta in an extempore speech made a call to duty to youths of the nation who in all countries were torch bearers of political and social revolutions. He dwelt at length on the new philosophy of life he wanted the youths of Gujarat to learn. His Swaraj would be Swaraj not of the classes but of the masses for the peasants and workers who toiled all their lives for the comforts and maintenance of the high standard of living for the rich. He appealed to youths of Baroda to join youths of British India in voicing their sentiments in the reconstruction of India that is now on the anvil. Sjt. A. V. Thakkar and Dr. Sumant Mehta then addressed the gathering. Sjt. Rohit Mehta in concluding once again appealed to youths of Baroda to organise and unite for the struggle which was ahead. He prayed to God to give him strength to serve them to best of his capacity. A vote of thanks was proposed and session adjourned to next day.

## *KARACHI MEMBERS' THRUST AT MINISTERS*

### Home Member's Pious Platitudes And Sholapur Prisoners.

### *CREATION OF A NEW DISTRICT*

Why are the Sholapur Court Martial Prisoners not released yet A councillor reminded the Home Member of his words "forgive and forget" which he had used while addressing the Council on the resolution congratulating Lord Irwn and Mahatma Gandhi on the settlement last week. The Home Member, however, replied on Tuesday when a cut motion was made to draw his attention on this question that he did not propose to reply as no case was made out for any reply.

Another question of interest was the cut of Rs. 1000 in the salary of each Minister. When the Home Members supported the Ministers that they required Rs. 4000 a month, the present pay of each Ministers, a member from Karachi took up the challenge and asked the Home Member to discharge the present Ministers and to invite applications for the post on reduced pay and see for himself how many applications he would receive from men of recognised merits and qualifications. This touch of humour created considerable laughter. The question was not disposed of when the council rose for the day.

The Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday resumed the debate on the motion of Khan Bahadur A. S. Khuro to omit Rs. 47,000 from the total grant of Rs. 1,06,66,000 under the head of "General Administration," which was meant for the creation of a new district in Sind with head quarters at Dadu.

Shaik Abdul Majid Zaram (Karachi supported the motion and urged government to wait till the Retrenchment Committee had gone through the question. If provincial and central government were out of retrenchment, he did not see the necessity of creating a new district in Sind. If work in Sind had increased, it could be coped with the employment of more mamlatdars rather than a Collector with all the paraphernalia of his staff.

BOUND TO PROTECT ZAMINDARS.

Mr. C. S. C. Harrison (Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage) supported the creation of a new district in Sind with head quarters at Dadu from the irrigation point of view. It was absolutely necessary he said for the district officers to be on the spot to render assistance to zamindars and particularly small zamindars, whose interests Government were bound to protect.

Rs. 6 TO 7 LAKHS SANCTIONED.

Hon. Mr. W. F. Hudson, Revenue Member, said last year in March the Legislative Council had decided to create a separate district at Dadu and Rs. six to Rs. seven lacs were sanctioned for building purposes. The Council, he said, would stultify themselves, if they went back on their decision of last year. He had worded in Gujerat, Deccan and Sind as a Collector, and would say from personal experience that Larkana was bigger than any district he had come across in the Bombay Presidency and therefore the creation of a new district in Sind, was necessary.

After the Finance member replied, Khan Bahadur Khuro withdrew his motion.

Mr. Jog then moved that the total grant of Rs. 253,000 under Home Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

Mr. Jog said that after Irwin-Gandhi agreement, the public expected the Government to be very generous in the matter of granting amensty to all Sholapur Martial Law prisoners and to withdraw the case against the accused in Chirnar Rioting case. He reminded the Hon. Home Member his words to forgive and forget which he had used while speaking on the resolution of Rao Bahadur Kale congratulating Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi on the settlement. He urged him to put those words into practice and discharged these unfortunate people who were still in jail custody.

The Hon. Home Member expressed his inability to vouchsafe any reply on the subject as no argument he said was advanced by the mover.

The motion being put to vote was defeated without going to a division.

The total grant under "General Administration—Reserved" having been carried, the consideration of the grant under "General Administration—Transfer was taken up."

The Hon. Mr. Pradhan moved that a grant of Rs. 1,58,000 be made under the Head "Ministers" when Mr. Jog moved that Rs. 1,44,000, the provision made for the salaries of the three Ministers be reduced by Rs. 36,000. He said that each Minister who was drawing a salary of Rs. 4,000 per month at present should agree to receive Rs. 1,000 less.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Bombay University) supported the motion for cut.

Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi (Belgaum District) observed that the problem of getting over the present financial stringency would not be solved the moment the Ministers were urged to accept less salaries. If it was a question of retrenchment, he was for effecting it all through.

Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto, (Larkana) in supporting motion said members of I.C.S. had to work for years before they got Rs. 4,000/ per month as High Court Judges as Executive Councillors. It was not the case with ministers who got a jump to Rs. 4,000/ per month by sheer luck. He therefore appealed to the good sense of the ministers to accept cut of their own record.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) told the Ministers that the British Ministers got only £1800 per annum. Considering this amount what the Bombay Ministers got was out of all proportion. He advised them not to stand on prestige and accept the cut.

Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan (Nasik) said if the Council wished to effect cut in All-India Service they should make a start with the Ministers.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari (Thana) also supported the cut motion and told the Ministers to follow the example of Prof. Paranjpye who worked on Rs. 75 per month in Forgusson College although he was a Senior Wrangler.

Sir Ernest Hotson (Home Member) said a labourer was worthy of his hire and therefore it was not a good policy to cut down pay of a man who worked conscientiously, carefully and thoroughly. He did not think the pay of the Ministers was in any way excessive in view of their great responsibility.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Millowners' Association) thought that a cut of Rs. 36,000 would be insignificant before a loss of several lakhs sustained this year.

Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch (Karachi) thought that unless the pay of the Ministers was cut, they would not be able to cut the salaries of the I.C.S. The council advised Europeans to live a simple life in India. He thought that advice the ministers could well practice themselves and accept a cut voluntarily. He challenged the Home Member and asked him to discharge the three ministers and invite fresh applications for their posts and see how many applications he would receive from men of recognised merit and qualifications even on reduced pay (laughter.)

Khan Bahadur Allabux, Khan Bahadur Khuro and Syed Miran Mohmed Shah also supported the cut motion. The council then adjourned till to-day.

The following questions were asked in the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday about Mr. H. D. Rajah:—

Mr. M. H. Mehta (Panch Mahals District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that when Mr. H. D. Rajah, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, was convicted under section 47 of the Indian Salt Act in the month of April 1930 by the City Magistrate of Bandra, he was at first placed in "A" class and was subsequently reduced to "B" class by the orders of Government;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, on what ground he was placed in "C" class at the time of his second conviction under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code and sections 17(1) and 17(2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for a period of three years and a half;

(c) whether Government received representations from various citizens of Bombay regarding Mr. Rajah's education, position and status in life with a request to give him better treatment in the Jail;

(d) if so, what action Government took on those representations?

SIR E. HOTSON: (a) Yes.

(b) When he was convicted a second time, the Magistrate, with fuller information about his st and income placed him in C The prisoner when in jail a representation to the trate on the subject, who further enquiry referred to Government for order ernment confirmed the c tion awarded by the Mag

(c) Yes.

(d) Government did n any action necessary.

ASSAULT IN J

Mr. M. H. Mehta (P

(Continued in C

(Continced from Column 7.)

District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. H. D. Rajah, a prisoner in Yeravda Jail, was assaulted on or about the 25th November 1930 by a Deputy Jailor of that Jail.

(b) whether accounts of the assault referred to in (a) were published in some English and Vernacular daily papers of Bombay on or about the 4th or 5th of December 1930;

(c) if so, whether Government made any enquiries in connection with those allegations and what action Government took in the matter?

Sir E. Hotson: (a) No.

(b) Government are aware that such allegations were made.

(c) Enquiris were made and it was found that there was no truth in the allegations.

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# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

## LONG LIQUIDATION AND NEW ORLEANS SELLING

### Demand Insufficient To Absorb Offerings

Bombay, Mar. 10.

Yesterday the New Nork cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 1 to 2 points and improved further by 5 points on buying by trade interests. During the first hour prices reached the highest level for the day when May option was quoted 7 points above last Saturday's close. The demand was satified and as soon as buying orders were executed, the market came under the influence of long liquidation which gradually wiped og the improvement attained during the first hour. There is nothing in the present situation to induce any buying movement and in the absence of support plus selling pressure is increasing. As a matter of fact demand is too small to absorb increased selling. Later on prices recorded a fresh decline on selling orders from New Orleans. The market closed easy at a decline of 10 points for near months whilst distant delivery lost 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 10.95c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a loss of 8 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 5 points to 10.64c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet but steady at a rise of 7 to 8 points on previous New York closing parity. Business was confined to narrow orders and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Later on there was slight improvement on straddle buying and local covering. The market closed at a rise of 11 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points to 6.02 and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures ring was quiet with little business passing. The market closed at a rise of 10 points with May 4.77 and July 4.87.

Egyptian cotton futures market was rather steady and Sakel closed at a rise of 10 points. Alexandria market was steady with Sakels 5 points and Uppers 20 points higher.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Spot cotton has met with good enquiry. In the Futures section, after fair activity, in which good Bombay buying was the chief feature, the market eased on moderate local business and week-end general liquidation on expectation of bearish International Federation statistics.

Egyptian cotton generally reflected the movements of American.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

Cloth: Although the decision to call off the boycott in India has naturally delighted Lancashire, there is still a disposition to act with caution.

The turnover in cloth has attained only very meafre proportion but the prospects are on the whole considered brighter. Meanwhile no definite improvement in demand from India is yet noticeable; but China has snown some interest, though tangible results have been few. While the trade with South America tends to expand, progress is slow.

Yarns: In the American section enquiry has been encouraging and in certain directions fairly large quantities have been sold. In the Egyptian section the demand is still far from brisk.

Messrs. T. Smith and Co. on cotton:—

Despite steadiness in Commodities such as Rubber, Sugar, Wheat and Linseed, Cotton prices are somewhat easier in spite of a better trade demand. Trade reports continue favourable in consequence of an improvement in Silver prices but sentiment is somewhat unsettled due to Farm Board's propaganda on acreage. The retirement of Mr. Legge, Chairman of the Farm Board has caused some misgivings but this was expected some time ago and will not affect the Board's policy. There seems very little likelihood of the Farm Board disposing of its holdings at this level as the Board is constituted by Government authorities and large Government funds are invested in it. American Mills Consumption Report due shortly should show improvement in consumption and more working of spindles. Until acreage ideas crystalise more definitely, operators seem undecided but in the meanwhile, should weather reports prove unfavourable fresh incentive may be added to the present trade demand.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 11.22 (10-48 a.m.)

New York May Lowest 11.05 (2-33 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Demand Lancashire rather disappointing in spite of steadiness silver.

New York: Cotton tired long liquidation. Some hedge selling.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New Yory market declined on Southern and Wall St. selling.

Reuter's cable. New York 9th March:—

New York market early advanced on trade buying, but later declined on New Orleans selling and liquidation.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool May (expected) eq 5.89
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 210 eq 4.76
Difference 113 points eq Rs. 50
New York May (close) 11.05 eq 5.52
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 210 4.76
Difference 76 points eq Rs. 33
Liverpool-New York:—
(At Liverpool close) May 73, October 62 (American points)

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 9.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May | 11.05 | —.10 |
| July | 11.29 | —.09 |
| October | 11.58 | —.08 |
| December | 11.80 | —.08 |
| January | 11.89 | —.06 |
| Middling Spot | 10.05 | —.05 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New Orleans, March 9.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | 10.86 | —.08 |
| May | 11.07 | —.08 |
| Middling Spot | 10.64 | —.05 |

New York, Madch 9.
New York 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 10.99 |
| May | 11.19 |
| July | 11.44 |

New York: Noon Call:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 10.94 |
| May | 11.18 |
| July | 11.41 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILLY STATISTICS.
New York, Madch 9.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 17,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | Nil. |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 17,000 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 9.

| | Opening. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| March | | 5.88 plus .08 |
| April | | 5.92 plus .09 |
| May | 5.92 | 5.96 plus .10 |
| June | | 6.00 plus .09 |
| July | 6.02 | 6.05 plus .09 |
| August | | 6.09 plus .09 |
| September | | 6.13 plus .10 |
| October | 6.12 | 6.17 plus .10 |
| November | | 6.21 plus .10 |
| December | | 6.25 plus .10 |
| January | 6.25 | 6.28 plus .10 |
| February | | 6.32 plus .11 |
| March | | 6.36 plus .11 |
| Middling Spot | | 6.02 plus .08 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, March 9

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Estimated Spot Sales | 6,000 |
| Sales for Export | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 100 |

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH:— | |
| Fully Good (Good Staple) | 4.60 |
| Fine (Good Staple) | 4.80 |
| Superfine (Good Staple) | 5.00 |
| OOMRA:— | |
| Good | 4.00 |
| Fully Good | 4.20 |
| Fine | 4.40 |
| BENGAL:— | |
| Good | 3.80 |
| Fully Good | 3.95 |
| Fine | 4.10 |
| SCINDE:— | |
| Fully Good | 3.95 |
| Fine | 4.10 |
| Superfine | 4.25 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 9.24 |
| May | 9.23 |
| July | 9.31 |
| September | 9.42 |
| October | 9.49 |
| November | 9.49 |
| January | 9.61 |
| Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot | 9.75 |

LONDON METALS.
London, March 9.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | 60-1/2 |
| Yellow Metal | 45-3/4 |
| Spelter, Hard Indian Brands | 11 |
| Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge | 11 |
| Tin English Ingots | 125-1/4 |

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Mar. 10.

| | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mint Gold Ready | 21 | 3 | 0 |
| Mint Gold 1st Settlement | 21 | 3 | 6 |
| Mint Gold 2nd „ | 21 | 4 | 0 |
| Silver Ready | 44 | 4 | 0 |
| Silver 1st Settlement | 39 | 9 | 0 |
| Silver 2nd „ | 39 | 11 | 0 |

# Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, March 10.

It was a dull day in the cotton market. Following a further decline of 10 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 209/8 for Broach A-M delivery and fluctuated between Rs. 208/12 and Rs. 210/8. There was limited business and unfavourable news from London regarding India's political situation discouraged operators from doing any important business. Liverpool opened at a decline of 9 points. The market remained quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.M. 210
Broach J-A. 216/4
Oomra March 183/12
Oomra May 181/12
Bengal March 159
Bengal May 160/12

COTTON OPTIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 10

| | |
|---|---|
| D/o Broach A/M. Rs. | 11-0-0 |
| D/o Broach J/A. Rs. | 29-0-0 |

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 10

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 146.30—1.70 |
| June | 141.10—1.20 |
| September | 138.40—1.00 |

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Mar. 10.

100 Kotak & Co. Sangrur 165 1/4
100 Do. Dhulia 183 1/2
100 Bussan & Co. Amraoti 185 1/4
149 Moon Mill Palej 220 1/2
100 L. K. Vasanji Wardha 198 1/2
100 G G Kesha Aurangabad 179
150 Toyomankwa K. Dondaicha 180
100 Currimbhai Bhilwara 165 1/2
58 Moon Mill Karwan 229 1/2
65 Toyomankwak Veraval 181
150 P Crystal & Co. Broach 218
55 Do. Pandhurna 188

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 10

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 175 |
| Bengal Fine | 170 |
| Bengal F.G. | 165 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 170 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 165 |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | 195 |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 200 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 190 |
| Arvi Fine | 190 |
| Amraoti Fine | 185 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 185 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 180 |
| Khandesh Fine | 180 |
| Muthia Fine | 175 |
| Muthia F.G. | 170 |
| Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S. | 195 |
| Sailu F.G.G.S. | 185 |
| Parbhani F.G.G.S. | 190 |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 190 |
| Indored/Ujjain Fine | 200 |
| Broach Fine | 220 |
| Broach F.G. | 215 |

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Mar. 10.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

| | 2 Days. | This year |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 1,151 | 293,158 |
| Central India | 2,406 | 275,842 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 470 | 146,532 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 124 | 70,689 |
| Berar | 1,599 | 479,181 |
| Central Provinces | 3,503 | 280,546 |
| Total Oomras | 9,253 | 1,545,997 |
| Dholera | 1,508 | 101,334 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 102 | 85,170 |
| Rajputana | 389 | 27,946 |
| Sind-Punjab | 386 | 96,878 |
| Broach | 3,306 | 67,787 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | | 17,502 |
| Westerns-Northerns | | 8,640 |
| Cocoanada | | 16 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | | 13,704 |
| Persian | | 115 |
| American | | 53,701 |
| Egyptian & African | 574 | 131,476 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 124 |
| Total | 15,518 | 2,150,390 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Mar. 10.
1st Sept. to 5th March
In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday | This year |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 2,697 | 344,136 |
| Japan & China | 5,940 | 1,069,720 |
| Coast Ports | | 10,434 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 89,484 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | | 47,417 |
| Total | 8,637 | 1,561,191 |

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.
Bombay, March 10.

Liverpool Wheat:—
March s 4/2 1/4d up 1d
May s 4/4 1/4d up 1 3/8d.
July s 4/5 3/4d up 1 3/8d
Chicago Wheat:—
March dol 79 1/4—1/8
May dol 81 5/8—1/8
July dol 64—1/8
Argentine Linseed:—
April 11.35 up 14
May 11.45 up 20
New York Sugar:—
July 133 up 4
Sept 140 up 4
Dec 148 up 4
Wheat Cable: (Chicago):—
"Prices advanced on export business but later declined on bearish visible supply and realising. Closed firm."
"American Government estimate stocks of Wheat in farmers' hands 160 million, Corn 709 million."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Mar. 10.

| F. P. Bales. | 1930-31 | 1929-30 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 9-3-31 | 8067000 | 7729000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 9.3-31 | 17000 | 7000 |
| Exports to date 9-3-31 | 5181000 | 5576000 |
| Stock at Ports 6-3-31 | 3979000 | 2052000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 6-3-31 | 1462000 | 1256000 |
| Stock Liverpool 6-3-31 | 1130000 | 1028000 |
| Visible Supply 6-3-31 | 7712000 | 5007000 |
| Quantity in Sight 6-3-31 | 11729000 | 12495000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 6-3-31 | 7106000 | 9061000 |

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Mar. 10.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandesh | 1,151 |
| Central India | 2,406 |
| Barsi-Nugger | 470 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 124 |
| Berar | 1,599 |
| Central Provinces | 3,503 |
| Dhollera | 1,508 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 102 |
| Rajputana | 389 |
| Sind-Punjab | 386 |
| Broach | 3,306 |
| Egyptians | 574 |
| Cotton | 15,518 |
| | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 2,211 |
| Linseed | 12,035 |
| Rape, Rai & Mustarseeds | 563 |
| Gingellyseeds | 505 |
| Groundnuts | 23,368 |
| Castorseeds | 13,914 |
| Rice | 495 |
| Myrabollams | 3,176 |
| Cottonseeds | 13,878 |
| Gram | 2,855 |
| Joowar | 4,941 |
| Maize | 4 |
| Barley | 14 |
| Bajree | 586 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 539 |

STOCK EXCHANGE.
Bombay, Mar. 10

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed to-day for clearing purposes and will also remain closed to-morrow.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.
Bombay, Mar. 10

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 36/ Lowest Rs. 35/4/6 Closing Rs. 35/7/6

Groundnuts Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 36/3 Highest Rs. 36/5/6 Lowest Rs. 35/11 Closing Rs. 35/13


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# Banking In India.

## A COMPREHENSIVE INQUIRY.

### The Indigenous Institutions.

(BY SIR PHIROZE SETHNA, Chairman, Central Bank of India.)

At a time whes an official inquiry into the whole of that vast and complex subject is nearing completion, a survey, however brief and restricted in scope, of Indian banking needs may, perhaps, savour of the premature. On the other hand, there is a general feeling that India is in the crucible; that in the economic no less than the social sphere she stands at the crossroads. The emphasis laid at the Round-Table Conference upon the importance of securing financial stability under the new regime makes it, I think, desirable that the outside world should learn something firsthand of the nature of the problem and of its urgency.

The development of banking in India is not so much a question of introducing banking facilities, in the ordinary sense of the term, into a country wholly devoid of any such organisation, no matter how rudimentary, of its own. It consists rather in the gradual substitution of all that is best in western practice, with suitable modifications appropriate to India's special circumstances, for the existing network of indigenous agencies—shroffs, sowcars and small money-lenders—which at present constitutes the main banking machinery throughout the large agricultural areas from which some 70 per cent. of the population derive their sustenance and support. It is, in short, the slow grafting of one form of banking upon another very much older system, and the subsequent welding together of a number disconnected parts, each intensely jealous of the other, into a single organic whole

AN INELASTIC SYSTEM.

The local shroff is a very sagacious and experienced banker, whose operations reach the cultivator far more effectively than the more impressive activities of the leading Indian banks in the great centres of modern commerce. But his rather stereotyped and rule of thumb methods are unsuited to the varied needs of modern production and distribution. The shroff has not, in other words, travelled far beyond the old idea of the banker's functions as being pre-eminently those of a money-lender.

The conception of the banker as a great public servant, collecting the idle capital of the community in order to mobilise it for ready use at any point where it can be most profitably employed to the greatest advantage of the body politic is slowly penetrating the economic consciousness of young India. And the old-time shroff is unable or unwilling, to accommodate himself or his activities to this new aspect of his calling.

A glance at the elementary statistics of Indian banking shows that the present state of credit mobilisation for a country of 1,800,000 square miles, with its 700,000 centres of population—2,300 of which are towns—and 319 millions of inhabitants is hopelessly unsatisfactory. The figures for the number of banks—19 joint stock, 18 exchange and 16 co-operative—apart, the available credit resources of the country stand thus:—

(In lacs of rupees.)

| | Paid-up Capital. Imperial Bank. | Jt. Stock Banks. |
|---|---|---|
| 1918 | 3,75 | 4.36 |
| 1927 | 5,63 | 6,89 |
| | Reserves, etc. Imperial Bank | Jt. Stock Banks. |
| 1918 | 3,45 | 1.66 |
| 1927 | 5,24 | 4,19 |
| | Deposits. Imperial Bank Govt. | Private |
| 1918 | 8.64 | 50,98 |
| 1927 | 7,20 | 72,07 |
| | Jt. Stock Banks. | Ex-Total deposits |
| 1918 | 40.59 | 61.86 162,08 |
| 1927 | 60,84 | 68.96 209,08 |

The co-operative banks play so limited a part, on the whole, that they can be safely disregarded for our present purposes.

Without dilating upon the consequences of this state of affairs on the economic development of the country, the question arises: How can it be improved? Every other branch of organised eonomic activity—agriculture, commerce and industry—has its specialists. Is there room for specialisation in their financing, seeing that the problems of each differ so much one from another?

THE CREDIT STRUCTURE.

Commercial banking, even in the modern sense, has quite a history behind it in India. Nevertheless, in 1931, nearly a century after the passing of the Bank Act in England, India finds itself not only without any agency for the automatic control of its currency and credit, but even without a true banker's bank. This seems to be the most serious defect of the past, and to its absence can be attributed in large measure the tardy development of Indian banking. The moral support to the credit structure of a country, such as a Reserve Bank, with all the resources of the State at its back alone can give, can no longer be withheld.

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference, "with a view to ensuring confidence in the management of Indian credit and currency," recommended that "efforts should be made to establish on sure foundations and free from any political influence as early as may be found possible a Reserve Bank which will be entrusted with the management of the currency and exchange." To set up such an institution with the necessary gold and sterling reserves under existing conditions will be a matter of some difficulty, but so long as the control of credit and of currency remains in different hands the progress of banking in India must be seriously retarded.

Hardly less important, though closely bound up with the foregoing question, is the stabilisation of the standard of value and its relation to sterling. Until this is done active participation by the principal Indian institutions in the financing of the foreign trade of the country, at the present time carried on almost exclusively by the exchange banks located in the Presidency towns, is virtually prohibited. Like the provision of the sinews of industry, the business is regarded as of an extremely speculative nature. Until these two great difficulties are removed indigenous banking in India, including the Indian joint stocks, must like Agag tread delicately. The experience of the Central Bank of India is a noteworthy instance, nevertheless, of the advance which has been made in spite of these and other disabilities to which the indigenous bankers are subject. That institution is not only the largest indigenous bank, but the only one of comparable size which is entirely staffed and managed by Indians, from the managing director downwards.

But even when Indian banks are allowed and able to engage in the direct financing of the import and export trade, and the rupee ratio is relatively stable again at a natural level, the problem is far from being solved. I have said direct advisedly, for all the existing institutions employ the services of a shroff or merchant banker to work as an intermediary before they can handle the business. Nor do they represent in any way the sum total of the country's requirements.

DRASTIC MEASURES NEEDED.

The rural areas are deplorably deficient in banking facilities in the accepted sense. The waste of the country's potential credit resources cannot be over emphasised The humblest desideratum should be that our 2,300 towns, with populations of 5,000 and over, at least should possess banking facilities. At present a very few do. It is desirable that the Government, through the Reserve Bank, insists upon the expansion of banking business in district areas, in exchange for the facilities and support given by it. Such insistence should be exercised on the member banks as a body. The provision for branch banking made in the Imperial Bank Charter, is an instance here in point.

Agricultural banking is quite as important a problem. It requires a type of institution different from that of ordinary commercial banking. A central Land Mortgage Bank chaperoned by the State appears imminently necessary. The "bania" could then be induced to deposit his funds with the local branch of such a central bank—the strong competitive force alone would drive him to do it. A strong argument for State assistance to such a bank is in the organised and subtle drain the country-side has been subject to for decades Over 12,000 Post Office Savings Banks collect annually funds to the tune of Rs. 25 crores. A Land Mortgage Bank, with this sum for a nucleus, could be a powerful weapon in the solution of what has been a problem, whose fringes the attempts made hitherto have hardly touched. A quarter of a century of co-operative banking fails to inspire any enthusiasm, and points to the need of some more drastic remedies being applied to our agricultural disease.

Industrial banking, again, stands in a different class. At present it is conspicuous by its absence. The failures of the past are an unfortunate detriment to its future success. It is unlikely that, without State assistance in the way of a guaranteed dividend at least the large capital necessary to the operations of such a bank, as also the long-term deposits required, will be forthcoming. The Japanese Government guaranteed a 5 per cent. dividend to the shareholders of the Industrial Bank of Japan for five years. In Germany instances are not wanting when the Reichsbank and even the Reich Government have extended to the Industrial Bank such assistance as was necessary from time to time. In the case of industrial banks, the necessity for a bold policy, when a new start has to be made, cannot too strongly be emphasised. Opinion is divided as to whether such a bank should be centrally organised or allowed to develop locally.

The general inquiry into Indian banking, which was begun in 1929, has made considerable progress during the year. It will be recalled that the External Capital Committee of 1924-25 pressed the need for an investigation into the conditions of Indian banking. They recommended that the whole field should be subjected to a co-ordinated survey, and this proposal was generally supported by the Legislative Assembly in August, 1927.

THE MITRA COMMITTEE.

To this demand the Government of India acceded early in 1929; and, shortly afterwards, a strong Central Committee was appointed, consisting of twenty members representative of European and Indian commercial, industrial, banking, agricultural and other interests, with Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, a recognised authority on Indian finance and a member of the Viceroy's Council, as chairman.

In addition to the Central body, ten Provincial Committees were set up to deal with the special requirements of the different provinces. These Committees were to conduct, in selected areas, an intensive investigation of the existing facilities and requirements, and a general survey of the province. To the Central Committee was entrusted the general conduct of the inquiry as a whole, and the direct handling of all questions not dealt with by the Provincial Committees. Before preparing its report, the Central Committee was also required to consult with a special body of outside experts, who should assist in framing its recommendations; and also, if they so decided, submit a separate report of their own.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

The foregoing is a short sketch of the leading features of the scheme in accordance with which the inquiry is being conducted. The problem under investigation is so complex and so wide in its scope that it obviously needs a special method of treatment. To European ideas the method adopted seems, no doubt, to be unduly cumbersome. In point of fact, it is well-adapted to the conditions prevailing in India, for these are such as to make it essential that the co-operation of all parties interested in the progress and development of Indian banking should be secured.

Nor can it be urged that the inquiry is being prolonged unduly. The first stage has been completed, all the ten Provincial Committees having reported to the Central Committee. Much of the evidence recorded by these bodies has been published in the Indian newspapers, and it shows that strenuous efforts have been made by the members to get at the facts and to understand the problems involved. The Central Committee has likewise been hard at work during the year, and it is now engaged in examining and reviewing reports of the Provincial Committees, and of its own sub-committees. In the meantime the experts who—as is mentioned above—are to help in the enquiry have arrived in India.

A PROSPEROUS FUTURE.

In this connection it is pertinent to recall the conclusion of M Louis Franck, governor of the Belgian National Bank, who has expressed himself as very satisfied with the results of his recent visit to India, where his advice and observations were made freely available to the members of the Banking Committee. After emphasising that a great deal of the present troubles were due as much to the world economic crisis as to the effects of political agitation, he had no hesitation in declaring that India, with her enormously rich resources, had a great and prosperous future.

Up to the present, the Government of India cannot be said to have done anything to promote the development of indigenous banking in India beyond the interest which it has taken in the establishment and working of the Imperial Bank of India. I need not enter into the somewhat lengthy explanation of this stepfatherly attitude, since we are concerned with the future, not the past. Diverse suggestions have been made by witnesses who appeared before the Banking Commission as to the many ways and means by which the resources may be made up and the Government of India, whatever may be the ultimate form, can actively foster the growth of Indian banking and industrial enterprise. The country, therefore, eagerly awaits the report of the Banking Committee, which it is expected, will be published in the course of the next few months.—"Financial Times."

Make March your Lucky Month

Polsons offer you Rs.1000 for a few simple words!

POLSON'S first Rs 1000 cash prize competition held in January throughout India & Burma was an enormous success - so popular that another competition offering the same sterling cash prize is now announced.

The first competition asked entrants to place 12 statements in their correct order. This new competition is just as simple. Someone must win the first prize of Rs. 500/- - why not you? Read the conditions and

Win one of these useful cash prizes

1st prize Rs. 500, 2nd prize Rs. 200, 3rd prize Rs. 100

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Let March be your lucky month. There are 31 days in it. All you have to do is to construct a slogan, bearing on Polson's Pasteurised Butter, containing exactly 31 letters - no more, no less. For example: "Untouched by hand, purity guaranteed;" "Made in India's most up-to-date factory;" "Packed in safe, clean, protective tins."

Each example given (which must not be used by entrants) contains exactly 31 letters Punctuation marks may be used, and are not counted as letters. Now construct your slogan, write or print it plainly, with your name and address, and send with it the top cut out of a 1lb. tin of Polson's Pasteurised Butter, with the printed label attached. Send the label only if you can detach it from the tin. Mark your envelope "Slogan," and address

POLSON MFG. CO.
Dept. B. P. O. BOX 367, BOMBAY.

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# MADRID—"CAPITAL OF CASTILE"

## IMPRESSIONS OF A RECENT SOJOURN.

'G. B.' writes in the "New Statesman.":—

The flat where I have been staying is in one of the busiest streets of Madrid. Superficially it is no different from thousands of others in any of the world's big cities. It has a lift, electric light, bathroom and automatic telephone. "Modern", says the traveller, sadly or thankfully according to his mood, "modern, and completely lacking in character."

But in less than twenty-four hours he will revise his opinion, and admit that here you can still stand with one foot in the present and the other in the past, or more truly with both feet in Spain.

If he goes out in the evening and returns after eleven o'clock—it is hard not to in a land where dinner is at nine and the theatres begin at ten-thirty—he naturally finds that the street door is locked. He has not been given a key, and the doorkeeper has gone home, but for all that he does not despair. He stands out on the pavement and loudly claps his hands. Like an Eastern djin the night watchman appears—or perhaps, with his lantern and his staff, he can be better compared to the Man in the Moon in "Pyramus and Thisbe". He takes a key from a bunch which opens thirty other doors and lets you in, fully content with his tip of twenty centimos. In some of the smaller towns he still cries the hours and the state of the weather.

My room in this house, like all its fellows, has a narrow balcony overlooking the street. Unwonted sounds rising from below frequently cause me to go out through the window and crane over the iron railing. One of two things may be passing—a religious procession, with images and incense, tall candles and a military band or a decorated motor-car with an electric gramophone, advertising the latest "talkie."

Two hundred yards from here is the Puerta del Sol, the Piccadilly Circus of Madrid. At night it is bejewelled with electric signs, by day it is filled with a flowing tide of taxis and a slow-moving multitude of pedestrians. In the middle, forming a little island of its own, is the underground station. Standing at the entrance to this, you are at the same time in the heart of the city, and, as nearly as makes no difference, in the geographical centre of Spain. You combine the sensation of having your finger on the very pulse of the nation with the illogical thrill which comes from standing besides the oak tree near Leamington, or on any other of the numerous spots which claim to be the centre of our own country.

ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Opposite you is a white-helmeted policeman controlling the traffic. This he does by means of a system of red and green lights, general in all the busy thoroughfares of Madrid. This is modern. Less so are the two market women on the pavement opposite, each nursing a live fowl while they inquire their way of another policeman. Less so is the gipsy woman suckling her baby in a tram, who excites not a flicker of notice in her fellow-passengers.

And so of many things which fall into the convenient categories of "old" and "new." Some, however, refuse to be classified. If the street vendor who is selling "All Quiet on the Western Front" at two pesetas represents the modern spirit, does his neighbour, who is hawking a cheap edition of Calderon, stand for retrograde tendencies? Of the crowds which on Sunday afternoon throng the underground station above which we are standing, half are going to a bull-fight and the other half to a football match. Are those the children of darkness and these the children of light?

"By royal order and for hygiene," runs a commonly-displayed notice, "you are requested not to spit on the floor." Is this an attempt on the part of an enlightened Government to instil healthy habits into a backward people or is it nothing more than a tardy official recognition of the popular wish? Should the State lotteries be looked on as a weak concession to the gambling instincts of the nation or as a subtle and painless way of extracting revenue? What of the beggars who may be counted by the score in the course of half an hour's walk? Would they be better shut up in homes, as many of them were under the Dictatorship, than they are now as happy and independent they come out into the streets to make their good-humoured appeal to the public charity? The Madrilenian would certainly rather give a penny as the fancy moves him than have it forcibly added to his rates. And materially the beggars are little worse off. They eat and sleep and watch the world go by—even, it is rumoured, some who are labelled "Blind".

What of the women, again, in the Puerta del Sol, who stand with buckets of fresh carnations for sale? Though undoubtedly they add to the congestion on the pavement, does not their aesthetic value entitle them to a place in the modern State? And the workman who, having finished his midday meal, stretches himself under the trees in one of the most fashionable avenues of the city, and falls asleep with his head pillowed on his tool-basket—is this democracy as it ought to be, or does it merely expose the careless tolerance of the municipal authorities?

These questions, prompted by no more profound a study than a walk through the streets, are those which the traveller naturally asks first. In time, he comes to accept Madrid as a city of contrasts, where the old and the new, enterprise and efficiency, can flourish side by side. This does not necessarily mean that Madrilenian is backward. When new methods are an obvious improvement on the old he adopts them. But when he suspects that they are only the result of a desire for novelty he prefers to keep his traditional institutions. The traveller in Spain, moreover, is too prone to condemn as antiquated customs which are merely unfamiliar. If he would withhold judgment until he discovered how far his personal comfort was affected, he would be far less ready to criticise.

This said, it may be admitted that, judged by English standards Madrid is by no means a modern city. With its eight hundred thousand inhabitants, it seems small for a capital. It is not an industrial centre, nor has nature favoured it in the matter of climate or situation. But, after all, it is the metropolis, and, much more than that, the centre of the Province of Castile, which after centuries of strife managed to impose its political dominion upon the rest of the Peninsula. After due allowance has been made for the cosmopolitan elements which congregate in every capital, Madrid is the best place to study the Castilian character—and this is not at all of the traditional Latin type. In fact, it continually surprise you by the number of traits which it possesses in common with the British.

CASTILIAN COURTESY.

The true Castilian is not easily excited. The French, who, as the intermediate nation, may be appealed to as impartial judges, have put down this peculiarity to haughtiness in him and to slowness of wit in us. But the true cause in both cases seems to be a kind of instinctive reserve, bred in the bone and reinforced by education. Take the Madrid policeman, who acts with much the same decisiveness and easy dignity as his British counterpart. If on occasion he is less calm it is rather because of the long tale of riots with which he has had to deal than for any fundamental difference in character. At normal times he can make an arrest quietly, unlike the French "agent," who rarely fails to give the impression that he is grappling with a desperate criminal who at any moment may produce a revolver and shoot his way to freedom.

Spanish seems to be the only European language which has an exact equivalent of the word "gentleman", conveying all the implications of the term used without snobbery. For the Castilian it spells courtesy, a readiness to help anyone in difficulties, a sense of fair play in dealing with his fellowmen.

Courtesy is, indeed, his most conspicuous quality. It is native. It should not be confounded with obsequiousness, for it is generally mixed with a liberal helping of independence. If you inquire the way of a passer-by he will sometimes go with you to show you, even though your path and his lie in opposite directions. When you buy stamps the vendor sticks them on your letters—though admittedly this system has its disadvantages when you are waiting in a queue during the rush hours at the post office. Wherever he goes the traveller is treated with a consideration which other European races, for want of leisure, perhaps, have ceased to show.

This atmosphere of what might be called "public courtesy" persists when you enter into more intimate relations with the people. But the reserve then disappears, and you are met with a spirit of friendliness which makes the exchange of ideas easy and pleasant. You find that your outlook on life is at many points identical with that of your hosts. Spanish humour is a case in point. A nation which produced "Don Quixote" cannot be so very different in spirit from ourselves.

It would be a mistake to carry the analogy too far. There are divergence which it is hard to reconcile, and many of them spring from an apparently minor cause. The Castilians—the older generation—are not a games-playing people. They seem to be on the point of becoming one, and it will be interesting to watch the effect which this will have on their character. But the Madrilenian who passes his free after-noons in a club window, rather than on the golf-links or tennis-court, has ample time for reflection. Contact with the life of a big city tends to broaden his sympathies and interests. In this he differs from the Southern Spaniard to whom his province is the world, and he is equally different from the Catalan who, while more progressive in material things, is generally possessed of a less mately support. I am going to mature philosophy.

AROUND AND ABOUT THE THEATRELAND

—:o:—

(Continued from page 4.)

that, the tumultuous applause (so far as diploma's are ever tumultuous) with which Indian delegates and British alike hailed the Prime Minister's words. It there was any picture an imaginary British propaganda agency, if such existed, would desire to show to American audience, it would be this. "For it shows Britain as we would have her seen. Britain as she is and as we would have her be."

ENGLAND'S BEST DEFENCE.

There has been plenty of assiduous anti-British propaganda in America. The Indian Conference talkie counters it more orators than an army of platform orators could have done. And here—this is the real point of importance—here is the Roxy Cinema, with its audience of 6,000 nightly—far more, indeed, for seats are perpetually being vacated and refilled—and thousands of cinemas up and down the 48 States displaying to the American people as an ordinary commercial venture that aspect of British political life which we would of all things desire to see displayed.

AND NOW—THE OTHER SIDE.

Now from last night to this morning. The "New York Times" publishes an interview with a leading British business man just landed from a Cunard liner. He was Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen. With him this conversation is recorded:

"Things are rather bad all round and I do not see any hope for improvement while the present Government is in power."

"When do you think the Labour Party will go out?"

"Not while its members in Parliament can draw 40 dollars a week."

That is another way of advertising England in America—apparently the business man's way. It may be observed in parenthesis that the 40 dollars a week rapier-thrust (the figure is not even accurate) finds its edge a little blunted in a country where every Senator and every Congressman draws close on 200 dollars a week, with travelling expenses on a far higher average scale than a British M.P.'s. But no doubt it is the intention that matters.

So New York sees two sides of England. The Roxy Cinema advertises it one way. The British business man prefers another. The Roxy sends British stock irresistibly up. The business man, if rightly reported—I wonder where he things he is sending it.—"News Chronicle."

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| *Hankow ,, | 4104 | 14 Mar. | 25 Mar. |
| *Tokiwa ,, | 6972 | 18 Mar. | 31 Mar. |
| *Tenshima, | 6754 | 29 Mar. | 2 April |
| Haruna ,, | 10500 | --- | 7 April |
| xKaga ,, | 5860 | 30 Mar. | 12 ,, |
| Katori ,, | 10000 | .... | @21 ,, |

*Do not carry passengers.
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Established 7th September 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859.)
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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | 2,00,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserved Fund | 92,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

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|---|---|
| Authorised and Subscribed Capital | 40,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | 35,50,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 38,50,000 |

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| Bombay | Lyallpur |
| Cawnpore | Meerut |
| Cawnpore City | Moradabad |
| Chandausi | Mussoorie |
| Dehra Dun | Muttra |
| Delhi | Nagpur |
| Fyzabad | Naini Tal |
| Gorakpur | Patna |
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| Hathras | Raipur |
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| Jubbulpore | Shajahanpur |
| | Sitapur |

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Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
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A newspaper story with a murder mystery.
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OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME
PATHE CINEMA IS PROUD TO PRESENT
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Heather Thatcher
Connie Ediss—Austin Melford
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CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS
Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS.


## PROBLEMS OF INDIAN FEDERATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gwalior | 3 | ,, |
| Travancore | 4 | ,, |
| Baroda | 2 | ,, |
| Jodhpur | 2 | ,, |
| Travancore | 4 | ,, |
| Bikaner | 1 | ,, |
| Indore | 1 | ,, |
| Kotah | 1 | ,, |
| Rewa | 1 | ,, |
| Bhopal | 1 | ,, |
| Cochin | 1 | ,, |
| 27 other Treaty States | 27 | ,, |
| 72 non-Treaty Salute States | 18 | seats. |
| Non-Salute States | 12 | ,, |
| Estates and Jagirs | 1 | ,, |
| Total | 344 | ,, |

**CHANCE FOR SMALL STATES.**

It will be seen that under this scheme the smaller the State the greater is its representation in the Federal Chamber. For instance, against the 38 seats for the Treaty States having a population of half a million and over, the other Treaty States get 27 seats, one for each, the non-Treaty Salute States get 18 seats, non-Salute States get 12 seats, while the Estates and Jagirs get one seat. There may be a case for reducing somewhat the representation of British India and making minor adjustments here and there, but the broad features of the scheme are clear. The predominance of British India is indisputable, but this would remain, even if its representation were increased to 100, so as to bring the total number to 300 seats and arrive at the same proportions of representation as proposed by the Simon Commission for the Council of Greater India. Out of 30 seats in it, 10 are reserved for the Indian States. The fact is, that in any scheme of unicameral Federal Chamber, the predominance of British India cannot bt avoided. The great difference between our scheme and the Simon scheme is that in the former the representation is direct and not indirect through a Central Legislature or a Chamber of Princes. We believe that Indian sentiment and interest, both in the States and British India, favours direct representation as far as possible. If direct representation has to be provided for the smaller States, the number of seats in the Federal Chamber must necessarily be large.

**SUPERVISORY COMMITTEES.**

It is presumed that the Chamber will set up Committees for each of the subjects of common concern, through which it will exercise supervision over the Federal Executive. This Executive would be responsible to the Chamber except for the few subjects which are expressly reserved for the Viceroy. It only remains to consider the method by which the seats in the Federal Chamber will be filled. The simplest method would be to do so by nomination by the responsible Governments of British India, the Provinces and the States, so that the Federal Chamber will become an Assembly of Ambassadors of their respective Governments, with instructions to cast their votes as units. There is no reason why such a gathering should not be representative of the true interests of India as a whole as the nominating Governments will be responsible to their peoples. Direct election by the peoples of British India and the States is out of question, as the States fight shy of such a method of recruitment.

**NOMINATED REPRESENTATIVES.**

Indirect election by Provincial and State Legislatures is also difficult, since most of the States have no Legislatures to speak of. In any case the representatives of the States will have to be nominated by their respective Governments. To ensure homogeneity, the representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments should be nominated by the responsible Ministry in power. This will avoid the difficulty of communal representation and the centrifugal tendencies of Proportional Representaton. It will make the relations of Local Governments and the Federal Government more harmonious. If the States' representatives are Government nominees, and the British Indian representatives are elected by their Legislative Councils, there is a danger that the elected representatives may not resist the temptation of embarassing Local Governments by moulding Federal policy in a manner which may run counter to the interests of the Provincial party in power and thus engendering friction between the Federal and Local Governments. This danger is not imaginary. It was plain to observers that in the last few years there was no love lost between the Central Legislature and the Provincial Ministers. This became evident when the remission of Provincial contributions was discussed in the Legislative Assembly.

—:o:—

## LORD SANKEY MUST GO TO INDIA.

—:o:—

Thus writes the "News-Chronicle" in mail week:—

An official denial has been issued of the rumour published yesterday that two Cabinet Ministers, Captain Wedgwood Benn and Mr. J. H. Thomas, were going to India, with "other members of Parliament," to discuss the selection of committees to work out the details of the new India Constitution. That somebody will have to go seems probable. But who? We should have thought the answer to that question was equally obvious. The work to be done is as delicate as it is important. It requires a man, if possible, who has already proved that he understands and can handle effectively the very complicated and difficult problems of India. There is one man who by general consent has shown this capacity in a supreme degree: and that is Lord Sankey. Whatever other names may be included in any such delegation, it is almost unbelievable that his should be omitted. Captain Benn's would naturally be included, as Secretary for India. We can set no reason why Mr. Thomas should be included. But whoever else goes, the important point is that Lord Sankey should go too. There is no one else to whom negotiations which may be vital to the whole future of India can be entrusted with anything like the same confidence.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1931.

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Is doing all classes of Insurance business

## SCHUSTER RECEIVES ANOTHER SNUB

### Rangacharia's Token Carried By Thumping Majority

NEW DELHI, Mar. 9.

Mr. Rangachariar on behalf of Nationalist Party moved a cut Rs. 100 to draw attention to the vernment's neglect to effect stantial retrenchments in all Departments.

Mr. Rangachariar in the embly said that mo was earnest of the evidence of at feeling behind it all over country. It was a record of a p sense of injustice over taxa proposals. Government must sfy them that it had done all ould to economise. It was for ernment to make these cuts it knew all the ropes. He did not like the Finance Member's economiums on the Army Department for economy. "You must order it and see that all your colleagues keep down their expenses. Army expenditure should be much lower, now that we have a fall in prices, 1/6 ratio and other factors which the Inchcape Committee did not take into consideration."

I find a lot of waste under the Lee concessions in respect of passages and other allowances and Asiatic and non-Asiatic domicile distinctions. I find that it is even more profitable not to work. This is under Fundamental Rules. Why should it be possible for any man to get more while on leave. We resent it all and you must convince us that you have retrenched before you ask us for extra funds."

STAGGERING BUDGET.

Sir Abdur Rahim said that the budget would stagger any one. "There is no room for imposing fresh taxation. Whatever margin is left, you should not exhaust that altogether. If you are going to absorb all the revenues for the ordinary daily administration, then the prospect before the country is bad. New Government will have the wholly tremendous task of uplifting our people. I hope you do not want to make that task impossible. Do your best to retrench and after doing that come with a Finance Bill to provide for the margin you leave unmet."

FACED RECKLESSLY.

Mr. S. C. Shani devoted himself to a critical examination of the working of the various departments and comparing the past results in respect of the growth of expenditure, he held that the situation had been faced not courageosuly but recklessly and there had been extravagance in all Departments.

Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed advocated the entire Customs being made a central Federal subject and Income tax being made a Provincial subject. He urged retrenchment in commercial servicees such as Railways and Posts which should be run on profitable lines and these combined with economy in the Civil Departments would obviate need for fresh taxation.

ADMINISTRATION TO HEAVY.

Mr. C. C. Biswas felt that retrenchment was not proceeding on right lines; for instance the Audit Department had too many officers and he suggested that the statutory audit of two railways should be combined. The administration was topheavy. Their hope was that the present regime was coming to an end.

Sir Hugh Cocke regretted the steady rise in expenditure all round. They would continue to press for retrenchment until expenses were brought down.

Mr. Harbans Singh said that Government must make up its mind to reduce expenditure. A retrenchment Committee would serve no purpose.

Mr. Thampan objected to the Posts and Telegraphs department being treated as a commercial department and deplored the increases in postal rates.

INFORMING SPEECHES.

The Finance member replying expressed appreciation of the speeches of Mr. Rangachariar, Sir Abdur Rahim and others as they would give him the necessary support to pursue his task. The Standing Finance Committee members knew how new demands were restricted and expenditure was cut a great deal. Expenditure had risen owing to circumstances they knew; for instance, increase in Posts and Telegraphs staff alone meant an increase of one and a half crores a year and timescale pay to other services meant an increase of twentythree lakhs a year and civil aviation had cost forty-seven lakhs.

SUPPORT US.

Sir George Schuster continuing said, "We have done all we can, but there comes a time when the country faces an emergency which requires something drastic to be done. We need your support in these operations and particularly in the case of the present form of Government, there is considerable misunderstanding regarding the phrases we use on this side of the House. My remarks the other day were interpreted that retrenchment committee would be an eyewash. On the other hand, I accept Sir Abdur Rahims statement that we have to satisfy you before you give us extra funds and this Committee will help us in our task of making further economies. while it will enable Hon'ble members to know what we have done and that we have nothing to hide."

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar: Will the Finance Member postpone the Bill till we have satisfied ourselves?

THROWING DOORS OPEN.

Sir George Schuster: That is a pertinent question, but not a practical proposition. We have thrown the whole door open.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: Will it include military expenditure?

Sir George Schuster: "The Member knows that the settlement of that question is entirely linked with the constitutional questions under discussion." Concluding the Finance Member said he would gladly meet leaders of parties and arrange such personnel for retrenchment Committee as they preferred.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

Mr. Rangahariar said that Government must attack allowances and that a retrenchment Committee would do no good unless the Army budget was included. It was unwise to fix increases in pay permanently.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed: You have not reduced your Delhi allowance. Charity begins at home (laughter).

Mr. Rangachariar: I can make a present of it, but he must remember what sacrifice we make in coming here.

Mr. Rangachariars token but was carried by 69 votes against 35 and thereafter the grant for the Executive Council was voted and the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Mrs. K. M. Munshi and Mr. N. H. Begaumwalla, Secretaries of the New Swadeshi Market, opened by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the Babu Genu Road. The Secretaries are seen in the picture waiting to receive guests.

## DELHI DACOITS BUSY

—:o:—

### They Wound Two Persons

NEW DELHI, March 9.

A dacoity is reported from Edwards Square, New Delhi, last night. It appears that two Bengalees armed with revolvers and small swords raided the house of a Punjabi in Edwards Square at about nine at night.

Access into the house was easy, but the noise attracted the attention of an inmate who challenged the intruders. One of the dacoits thereupon fired half a dozen shots in succession injuring the owner of the house, as also one of his servants

The revolver shots attracted the neighbouring people to the spot with the result that dacoits found their way of escape cut off. In the meanwhile someone rung up the police who promptly arrived on the scene and managed to disarm and arrest them. The injured persons have been admitted to the hospital.—A.P.

Madras.—A Guntur message says that Mr. Konda Venkatapayya (who was arrested on the 6th March) was released on Sunday from Guntur Jail with 30 undertrial prisoners including ten ladies.—A. P.

## CAMBAY NOTES

—:o:—

### Recalcitrant Foreign Cloth. Merchants

(From A Correspondent.)

CAMBAY, March 7.

The local workers, inspite of strenuous endeavour to arrive at a settlement with the cloth dealers here achieved no substantial success with them. Those merchants are obscurantists and lay every possible obstacles in smoothing of difficulties. It implies heartlessness to plead the purchase of the foreign cloth at this stage of the affairs in the country under the excuse of supplying Princely Houses and some reactionary Muslims.

Some merchants are hunting for the foreign cloth from place to place. On one occasion, a few of them went to Ahmedabad. They purchased the "Takas" of foreign and were warned. The picketer's efforts to meet their tactics will not shacken.

### Sequel To Truce
### Surat Leaders Arrested

—:o:—

SURAT, March, 9.

Messrs. Kanchanchlal Chokasi and Vaikunth Shah were arrested yesterday under Section 107 Cr. P. Code.—A. P.

## WORKING COMMITTEE THANKS GANDHIJI AND CONGRATULATES NATION.

### Closing Scenes Of Delhi Peace Parleys.

The Working Committee of the Congress, after its meeting accepting the Truce, passed the following statement:—

In entering on the negotiations for a truce the committee was burdened with a sense of great responsibility. The committee could not wantonly continue a struggle, involving tremendous suffering, which had been heroically borne by the people during the last 12 months. It was, therefore, ever ready for an honourable peace and so, when the opportunity came, it was seized with eagerness.

But the Committee could not and did not wish to do anything which lowered the ideal of Complete Independence laid down by the Congress at Lahore or which denied the pledges of Independence to her by the people. Nor could it agree to any settlement which did not do justice to the sufferings and sacrifices of the nation during the struggle.

At the same time the committee was mindful of the difficulties of the Government. It, therefore, faced the negotiations with doubt and hesitation, but not without hope, born of the consciousness of the sufferings of a weakened people.

The committee is glad and relieved now that the negotiations are concluded and a provisional settlement arrived at. The committee hopes and will work for a lasting peace which can come only when freedom is won.

The way to it may be long and hard, but whether it is long or short, and hard or easy, no other peace can be worthy of India or of the sacrifices of the people.

In the course of the negotiations which have just ended, this goal was ever kept in view and in the agreement arrived at, the door was kept open for the Congress to work for the full realisation of this goal without any external restraint.

The freedom of India must among other things, include, as was stated in the letter sent by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and other from Yeravada Jail last year, the control of the Defence Forces, the Financial and Economic policy and an independent examination whenever necessary of the liabilities to be taken over. It is with this objective that the Congress will approach the conference. But this freedom is possible only if the nation carries out the obligations accepted on its behalf in the settlement, and if communal unity is achieved.

The committee will, therefore, devote its immediate attention and energy to implementing the conditions to be observed by the Nation and to exploring the means of achieving the essential unity. In this very necessary constructive work the committee will rely on the co-operation of all concerned.

The committee tenders its respectful congratulations to the Nation for the heroic struggle it has waged, and desires to express its deep gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi on whom the entire burden of negotiations had fallen, and without whose inspiration and wise guidance India could not have carried on successfully her non-violent fight for freedom or arrived at an honourable truce.—"Hindustan Times."

## MR. K. M. MUNSHI

### Resumes Practice

APPEARS IN HIGH COURT CLAD IN KHADDAR.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, ex-acting member of the Congress Working Committee, who had suspended practice in the month of April 1930, pursuant to the Civil Disobedience Movement, appeared at the Bombay High Court on Tuesday morning.

During the salt-breaking activities of the movement, he was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment in April last under section 47 of the Salt Act read with section 117 I.P.C..

Sometime back the High Court instituted a Tribunal to inquire into the propriety of taking disciplinary action against Messrs. Munshi, Nariman and other lawyers, who were convicted of political offences. But in pursuance of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement, the proposed inquiry has been dropped.

Mr. Munshi appeared in Mr. Justice Rangnekar's Court on Tuesday, clad in "dhoti" and black khaddar coat and was wearing champals. He was bareheaded with gown on.

## INDIANS' CLAIMS IGNORED IN PORT TRUST.

—:o:—

### "Superseded Men Leave Service In Disgust

### *MR. TURKHAD'S PARTING KICK.*

The President and Committee of the Bombay Port Trust Indian Officers' Association gave a farewell dinner at the Mole on Tuesday night to Mr. B. S. Turkhad, Assistant Accountant, Bombay Port Trust, who retired on the 9th instant after 33 years of services in different branches. Mr. W. H. Neilson, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, presided and among those present were also several trustees of the Board. After dinner, Mr. Neilson in proposing the toast of the principal guest said Mr. Turkhad joined the Port Trust on 1st May 1898 and after a successful career of 33 years' active, good, efficient and faithful service retired from the 9th March 1931. He started work in the lowest rung in the Dock Manager's office in 1898, and was promoted to Account's Department as Assistant Accountant in 1922. His work as head of this branch brought him in contact with the vest clientele of Bombay Port Trust Dobenture-holders and his unfailing courtesy and ready advice made him a very popular officer with all classes of debenture-holders. Referring to his public activities. Mr. Neilson said Mr. Tuurkhad was the first Secretary of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, and did much useful work in that capacity for 20 years. He was made a J.P., in 1915 and an Hon Presidency Magistrate a couple of years later. He wished Mr. Turkhad a long life and a very happy retirement.

MR. TURKHAD'S REPLY.

Mr. Turkhad, in reply, thanked his colleagues for the honour done to him, and referred to the great drawback in the way of Indians in the past in attaining high posts. He paid a tribute to Hon. Sir Pheroz Sethna for his pioneer efforts in improving the conditions of Indians in that respect. He did not think Port Trust service was Indianised, as it ought to be and said the real test was the number of posts held by Indians in proportion to the whole cadre, and also the nature of the posts they held. He gave instances of some capable Indians in the Port Trust services who left the service out of disgust, being superseded by Europeans of inferior calibre. He suggested the time had come for investigation in this respect by the appointment of an independent expert committee.

Calcutta.—Following the Irwin-Gandhi agreement, the Criminal Bench of the Calcutta High Court has adjourned the hearing of a number of applications in which 65 civil disobedience prisoners were concerned, with a view to enabling the Local Government to take the necessary action.—A. P.

## RETRENCHMENT IN STATE RAILWAYS

### Railway Board's Letter To Agents.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 7.

The Secretary, the Railway Board has addressed the Agents of Burma Railways, East Indian Railway, Eastern Bengal Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway and North Western Railway, on the subject of reduction of staff. It reads:—

"I am directed to state that the Railway Board desire that the following general principles should be followed by State managed railways in carrying out reductions in staff as a result of the present economy campaign.

2. The main principles in selecting individuals for discharge should be to discharge men in the following order:—

(a) Those who are inefficient;

(b) Those who are the least efficient;

(c) Those who have short service. Among them, permanent men should ordinarily be retained in preference to temporary employees but men who hold temporary appointments but who have completed twelve months' continuous service, should be regarded as having equal rights with permanent employees.

(d) Those who are nearing the age of superannuation.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES.

(3) The Board also wish that all practical steps should be taken to see that the unfortunate necessity for reducing staff does not operate to the detriment of communities not at present adequately represented in railway services.

4. It may often happen in applying these principles that employees whose posts are abolished have a better claim to retention than others holding posts on a lower scale of pay. The latter would then make room for the former who should as an alternative to a discharge be offered employment in the lower posts.

RETRENCHMENT PROCEDURE.

5. With a view to eliminating all avoidable harship, the Board desire:—

(1) That an employee who in the circumstances explained in para 4 is retained in a lower post will rank in seniority above men holding similar posts drawing the same rate of substantive pay as that allowed to him on reversion and will subject to continued efficiency be considered, when a suitable opportunity offers for promotion to the class or grade in which he was formerly employed or to a post of equivalent or lower rank.

(2) That employees discharged from the services on reduction of establishment should be granted all leave on full or average pay at their credit subject to a maximum of four months, provided that if such leave at their credit is less than one month, they should in lieu of it be allowed one month's pay in lieu of notice. When, under these orders, leave of not less than one month is granted, it should be made clear to the employee that his service will not be required on the termination of his leave and that he will not be entitled to a further notice of discharge or pay in lieu of such notice.

TEMPORARY DISCHARGE.

As an exception to the above, temporary staff engaged for seasonal traffic should on discharge to the extent such staff would be discharged under normal conditions be treated in respect of leave or notice pay under the existing procedure in force on your railway. When, however, owing to the present serious fall in traffic and the uncertainty whether the traffic prospects of the next busy season will be normal further reductions in the working strength of the Transportation and Commercial staff are required to be made as a temporary measure, employees who are not required for duty may be allowed leave or notice pay as prescribed above or, when it is considered probable that a particular employee's services will again be required after a short time or at short notice, leave on half pay for such period as the Agent may deem reasonable but not exceeding six months irrespective of whether such leave is due or not. Provided that leave not due should in no case be sanctioned, unless the conditions governing the grant of such leave are complied with.

NO CHANCE FOR OUTSIDERS.

(3) That employees discharged under clause (c) of paragraph 2 should be borne on a common waiting ist for the whole railway and be appointed to any suitable vacancy occurring on the railway in the future in preference to others. No outsider should, therefore, be appointed in any department, division, district or office of the railway so long as a suitable man is available from this waiting list next after that from among the Great Indian Peninsula Railway strikers who are still out of employment. If an employee who was discharged is re-employed in a lower post as should, subject to good work, be considered for promotion when a suitable opportunity offers to the class or grade in which he was formerly employed or to a post of an equivalent or lower rank. If, however, he refuses an offer of employment in a somewhat lower post with the prospect of recovering his former position after a time, he will be liable, at the discretion of the authority which offered him such post to have his name removed from the waiting list.

(4) When an employee who is retained in a lower post is subsequently promoted to his former grade under the provisions of clause (1) or when an employee who is discharged is subsequently employed in his former grade under the provisions of clause (3) due consideration should be paid to the length and character of his previous service in determining his pay on such promotion or employment.

6. The foregoing instructions are intended to apply to

(a) Employees whose substantive pay at the time of discharge does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem. In respect of such employees the Agent of the Railway will determine the procedure to be followed and

(b) Workshop employees, including press employees, in respect of whom the Railway Board will issue separate instructions, as the conditions of their retention in the service are special."—A. P.

## SEVERE SENTENCES ON MENSHEVIKS.

—:o:—

### Accused Plead For A Chance.

LONDON, March 9.

Moscow—After deliberating for twenty-five hours, the Court sentenced seven Mensheviks charged with plotting to overthrow the Soviet State and establish capitalist regime with foreign help to ten years' imprisonment each. Seven others were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from five to eight years. The accused all promised to devote the rest of their lives to faithful service of the Soviet, given a chance.—Reuter.

## 'OTHER POWERS SHOULD ALSO DISARM."

—:o:—

### German Minister's Protest Against French Plan

LONDON, March 9.

Berlin—The French army was strongest and best-prepared war instrument in the world contended the Minister of Defence, General Groener in a speech in the Reichstag on the Army estimates, in which he opposed the French idea that Nations who were formerly aggressors, should be subjected to more severe armament limitations than others. He said that Germany which was disarmed to an extent unexampled in history was entitled to demand that other Powers should also disarm as stipulated in the Treaty of Versailles.—Reuter

## PETITION TO VICEROY

—:o:—

### For Bhagat Singh And Others

*SAUGOR CITIZEN'S MOVE.*

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, March 7.

At a public meeting organised by the 'Bharat Navjavan Sabha' held on Friday evening, a resolution was adopted, urging H. E. the Viceroy, to grant amnesty to all political prisoners, either convicted, or undergoing trials, and further urged, that the death sentences of Messrs. Bhaghat Singh, Sukdeo, and Raj Guru, be commuted, for the purpose of creating a proper and peaceful atmosphere in the country.

Mr. D. N. Mukerji, Pleader presided and the meeting was well attended. A petition to the Viceroy signed by the citizens of Saugor, is being ready to be despatched. The work of obtaining signatures is going on.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

While opening the Saugor Swadeshi Bazar, on the 6th March, Rao Sahib Ramkrishna Rao Shrikhande, gave a short and impressive speech, in which he expressed his satisfaction about the exhibition was organised at a time, when truce was called, and there was every prospect of a peace. He further explained the urgent need of adopting 'Swadeshi' articles and there by encouraging country's manufactured goods to solve the growing unemployment problem. Every nation, he said encourages and supports its own manufactures there is no reason why India should not do the same.

The Swadeshi week is being celebrated with enthusiasm and is attracting a good number every day. The prize distribution will be held on the 11th.

Noakhali—On th night of March 5, a severe tornado passed over Rajgunj, Banabaria, Tangirpar, Kamdevpur and other villages in Begumganj Police Station area, about seven miles north-west of the town, and the houses and trees that lay on its track were levelled to the ground.—A. P.

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